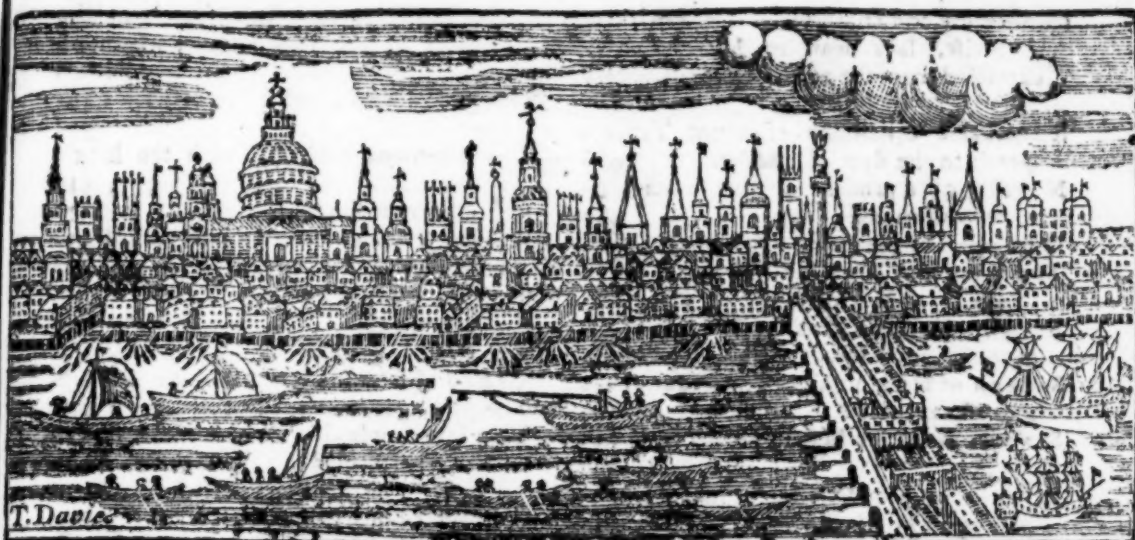


The LONDON MAGAZINE:



Or GENTLEMAN'S *Monthly Intelligencer.*

For NOVEMBER, 1751.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (*Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.*)

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| <p>I. The Life and Character of Dean Swift, extracted from the Earl of Orrery's Letters.</p> <p>II. Necessity of a prudent Distrust in our Converse with Mankind.</p> <p>III. Remarks on the Poor-Laws, and County Work-houses.</p> <p>IV. History of the Stadtholdership in Holland.</p> <p>V. Quaint Opinions of some Wiseacres in the Country upon the Alteration of the Style.</p> <p>VI. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of Pomponius Atticus, Horatius Cocles, and Decius Magius, on the Motion for an Address.</p> <p>VII. The Immortality of the Soul defended, against a late Pamphlet.</p> <p>VIII. Remarkable Conclusion of Count Tessin's Speech to the Dyet of Sweden.</p> <p>IX. An Examination of the Strength of several of the principal Purging Waters in England.</p> <p>X. Description of Blenheim-House.</p> <p>XI. A new Eruption of Mount Vesuvius.</p> <p>XII. Dreadful Hurricanes in the West-Indies.</p> | <p>XIII. Solutions of a Question in Surveying.</p> <p>XIV. Depositions of Witnesses concerning the Death of Mr. Blandy.</p> <p>XV. Substance of his Majesty's Speech.</p> <p>XVI. Addresses of the two Houses, with the King's Answers.</p> <p>XVII. Reflections on the Tobacco Act.</p> <p>XVIII. Explanation of the Stationers Almanack.</p> <p>XIX. POETRY: The Society's pickled Her-rings for ever, a new Ballad; on the Death of the Prince of Orange; to Celia; the Virgin; to a Lover, who idolized his Mistress; the Parting; a <i>Bon Re-pos</i>; Ode performed in Dublin Castle, on the King's Birth-day; Rebus's; a new Song set to Musick, &c. &c.</p> <p>XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Parliament meets; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.</p> <p>XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.</p> <p>XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.</p> <p>XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.</p> <p>XXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.</p> <p>XXV. A Catalogue of Books.</p> |
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With the EFFIGIES of his Royal Highness Prince EDWARD; and a VIEW of BLENHEIM-HOUSE, both beautifully engraved on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

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We thank our correspondent for preventing our desire at the end of his essay, p. 503, by sending us in time the remainder of the discourse on county work-houses, which shall certainly be in our next; when we shall also insert the ode on virtue's being superior to all external charms. We have received the verses on reading Barclay's apology, and several other pieces, to which a due regard shall be paid.



T H E
LONDON MAGAZINE.
For NOVEMBER, 1751.

The Life and Character of Dr. JONATHAN SWIFT, late Dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin: Extracted from the Letters of the Right Honourable JOHN Earl of ORREERY, just published.



R. Thomas Swift was vicar of Goodridge near Ross, in Herefordshire, A where he enjoyed a paternal estate, which is still in possession of Deane Swift, Esq; his great grandson. Thomas died in 1658, leaving six sons, the fifth of whom, named Jonathan, married Mrs. Abigail Erick of Leicestershire, and settled at Dublin, where he had by his wife a daughter, and a son, B the latter born, November the 30th, 1667. The father died two months before the birth of this son, who was by his mother named Jonathan, and became afterwards the famous dean of St. Patrick's. His mother put him to nurse at Dublin, and his nurse being obliged to go over to England, was so fond of her nurse-child, that, unknown C to the mother, she carried him with her to Whitehaven in Cumberland, where she kept him three years, before she returned with him to Ireland.

In the mean time, the mother, who had been left in narrow circumstances, returned to her relations in Leicestershire, having committed the care of her two children to her husband's eldest brother Godwin, who generously undertook the charge, and sent the son, when six years old, to school at Kilkenny in Ireland, where he continued eight years, and was then entered a student of Trinity college in Dublin.

At college young Jonathan lived in perfect regularity, and under an entire obedience to the statutes; but the moroseness of E his temper often rendered him very unacceptable to his companions, so that he was little regarded, and less beloved: Nor were the academical exercises agreeable to his genius. He held logick and metaphysics in the utmost contempt, and he scarce considered mathematicks and natural philosophy, November, 1751.

unless to turn them into ridicule. The studies which he followed were history and poetry: In these he made a great progress; but to all other branches of science he had given so very little application, that when he appeared as a candidate for the degree of bachelor of arts, he was set aside on account of insufficiency: However, he at last obtained his admission *ex speciali gratia*; a phrase which in that university carries with it the utmost marks of reproach.

Jonathan was full of indignation at this treatment, and therefore resolved to pursue his studies at Oxford; but that he might be admitted *ad eundem*, he was obliged to have a *testimonium* of his degree from Dublin college, which his uncle William Swift, whom he calls the best of his relations, got for him. At Oxford they either were not acquainted with what was meant at Dublin by the phrase *ex speciali gratia*, and concluded that it signified a degree conferred in reward of extraordinary learning, or they judged better of the genius and knowledge of the candidate; for they immediately admitted him *ad eundem*, and he entered himself of Hart-hall, now Hartford college, where he resided till he took his degree as master of arts in 1691, during which time he was chiefly supported by Sir William Temple, to whose lady his mother was related, which gave birth to the report of his being a natural son of Sir William's, without any ground, because Sir William was employed as a minister abroad from 1665 to 1670.

After Jonathan left Oxford, he lived with Sir William Temple at his house at Moore park, where he was thrown into a long and dangerous illness by a surfeit of fruit, to which he always ascribed that giddiness in his head, that with intermissions pursued him till it seemed to compleat its conquest, by rendering him the exact image of one of his own Struldbruggs. As soon as he was a little recovered, he went, by the advice of his physicians, into Ireland, to try the effects of his native air, which soon restored him, and he returned to Sir

P p p 2

William

William Temple, now settled at Sheene near Richmond, where he had frequent opportunities of conversing with king William, who then offered to make him a captain of horse, but as he had resolved to list himself under the banner of the church, and as his resolutions, during his whole life, were, like the decrees of fate, immovable, he declined the offer, tho' he often afterwards seemed sorry to have refused it.

Thus determined, he again went over to Ireland, where he took orders, and having been recommended by Sir William Temple to lord Capel, then lord deputy, he was preferred by him to the first vacancy, a prebendary, worth about 100*l.* a year, which he soon after resigned to a friend, being naturally averse to solitude and retirement. Upon this he returned to Sheene, where he lived domestically as usual, till the death of Sir William Temple, who, besides a legacy in money, left to him the care and trust of publishing his posthumous works.

These works Mr. Swift dedicated to king William, but the dedicatory as well as dedication were neglected by his majesty, who never took the least notice of him after Sir William Temple's death, nor ever performed a promise he had made, to give Mr. Swift the first vacancy that should happen among the prebends of Westminster or Canterbury; which, probably, occasioned that bitterness towards kings and courtiers, so universally dispersed throughout his works.

After having long solicited for a performance of this promise in vain, he accepted of an invitation from the earl of Berkeley, (appointed one of the lords justices in Ireland) to attend him as his chaplain and private secretary; but the last of these offices he was soon divested of by the artifice of one Bush, whom the earl appointed secretary in his room. However, his lordship gave him two livings in Ireland, Laracor, worth about 200*l.* and Rathbeggan, worth about 60*l.* a year. At the first he went to reside, and gave publick notice, that he would read prayers on every Wednesday and Friday. Accordingly, the subsequent Wednesday he attended in his desk, when after having sat some time, and finding the congregation to consist only of himself and his clerk Roger, he began with great composure and gravity, *Dearly beloved Roger, the scripture moveth you and me in sundry places, &c.* and so proceeded regularly through the whole service.

A strict residence at Laracor, was notin the least suitable to his disposition. He was perpetually making excursions, not only to Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, but also into England, to see his mother at Leicester, or his friends at London. But his manner of travelling was as singular as

any other of his actions. He often went in a waggon, but more frequently walked from Holyhead to Leicester, London, or any other part of England. He generally chose to dine with waggoners, hostlers, and persons of that rank; and he used to lie at night in houses where he found written over the door, Lodgings for a Penny. He delighted in scenes of low life. The vulgar dialect was not only a fund of humour for him, but acceptable to his nature; otherwise we cannot account for the many filthy ideas, and indecent expressions, in point of cleanliness and delicacy, to be found throughout his works.

This rambling disposition occasioned to him the loss of the rich deanry of Derry, which became vacant and was intended for him by lord Berkeley; but Dr. King, then bishop of Derry, and afterwards archbishop of Dublin, remonstrated so strongly against him on this account, that he was set aside, and another appointed.

In 1701, he took his doctor's degree, but I must not omit, that whilst he was chaplain to lord Berkeley, his only sister, by the consent and approbation of her uncles and relations, was married to a man in trade, whose fortune, character, and situation, were esteemed, by all her friends, suitable for her in every respect. But, the marriage was entirely disagreeable to her brother, who grew outrageous at the thoughts of being brother-in-law to a tradesman, and utterly refused all reconciliation, tho' his mother made a journey to Ireland, on purpose to bring it about.

Upon queen Anne's accession the doctor came over to England, and soon attached himself openly to the tories, which was the cause of his continuing without any publick notice, except as an author, until the year 1709; when his peculiar talents of levelling his writings to the lowest, and sustaining their dignity to the highest capacity, recommended him to the notice of the earl of Oxford, who adopted him as a particular friend and companion; and from that time the doctor became a champion for the tory ministers, whose cause he strenuously maintained in pamphlets, poems, and weekly papers. It is thought, that the queen intended an English bishoprick for him, as he always most ardently desired a settlement in England; but by Dr. Sharpe, archbishop of York, and by a lady of the highest rank and character, he was represented to her majesty as a person who was not a christian, which he resented as long as he lived, and tho' he kept himself within some tolerable bounds when he spoke of the queen, yet his indignation knew no limits, when he mentioned the archbishop or the lady.

Thus,

Thus, notwithstanding his great services to the ministers, he remained without any preferment, until the year 1713, when he was made dean of St. Patrick's, in Dublin, which he only look'd on as an honourable and profitable banishment; and perhaps they designed it as such; for his spirit was ever untractable: The motions of his genius were often irregular: He assumed more the air of a patron, than of a friend; and affected rather to dictate than advise; which made them wish him happily and properly promoted, at a distance.

The doctor went presently over to Ireland, to take possession of his deanry, at which he had little reason to rejoice; for upon his arrival, he found the violence of party raging in that kingdom to the highest degree. The common people were taught to look upon him as a Jacobite, and they proceeded so far in their detestation, as to throw dirt and stones at him when he passed through the streets. The chapter of St. Patrick's, like the rest of the kingdom, received him with great reluctance: They thwarted him in every point that he proposed: He was avoided as a pestilence: He was opposed as an invader: He was marked out as an enemy to his country. Fewer talents, and less firmness, must have yielded to such an outrageous opposition, *sed contra audentior ibat*; and he soon reduced to reason and obedience his reverend brethren, the chapter, so much that not one member of that body offered to contradict him, even in trifles. Having succeeded in this he returned to England in the beginning of 1714, where he found all things in confusion, the ministers disunited among themselves, the queen declining in her health, and distressed in her situation, while faction was exerting itself, and gathering new strength every day. He exerted his utmost to reconcile the ministers; but finding his pains fruitless, he retired to a friend's house in Berkshire, where he remained till the queen's death, which put a final period to all his views in England, and made him return, as fast as possible, to Ireland.

The dean now resolved, it seems, to settle in Ireland, during the remaining part of his life; and having, while he lived with Sir William Temple, contracted a love, or rather friendship, for Miss Johnson, the daughter of Sir William's steward, whom he has often celebrated under the name of Stella, he was in 1716 privately married to her, by Dr. Ashe, then bishop of Clogher. This lady, both in mind and person, was one of the most amiable of her sex, and excellently well accomplished; yet notwithstanding all her perfections, the dean would never openly own her as his wife; because, perhaps, his pride made him think

it beneath him to acknowledge as such the daughter of a man who had been a servant, tho' she had been well educated, and had 1000l. left her by Sir William Temple, on account of her father's faithful services. After marriage they lived separately as before: He at the deanry, she in lodgings on the other side of the river Liffy; and tho' they often visited, yet nothing ever appeared beyond the limits of platonic love; so that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to prove they had ever been together without some third person. Tho' the lovely Stella never shewed the least sign of resentment, yet this treatment, probably, sat heavy on her mind; for she began to decline in her health in the year 1724, and after a lingering illness expired towards the end of January, 1727-8. In all probability her death occasioned great regret, if not remorse, to the dean; for he never afterwards mentioned her name without a sigh.

Thus perished the virtuous and patient Stella; but I must not forget a correspondence the dean had in his younger years with another lady, which gave birth to his poem intitled Cadenus and Vanessa, dated in 1713. Vanessa's real name was Esther Vanhomrigh, daughter of a Dutch merchant, who soon after the revolution was appointed one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died worth 16000l. the whole of which, but much impaired, center'd at last in Vanessa, who, having passed some years of her youth with her mother and sister at London, became there acquainted with Dr. Swift, and as she was herself ambitious of being esteemed a wit, she not only admired the doctor's wit, but became enamoured of his person, and was even proud of being reputed his concubine. The mother and two daughters having wasted a considerable part of their fortune at London, were obliged to return to Ireland, and the mother and sister dying at Dublin, Vanessa retired to Selbridge, a small house and estate that had been purchased by her father, within ten or twelve miles of Dublin. Here she was often visited by the dean, and entertained hopes that he would marry her; but her patience being at last worn out, she writ him a very tender epistle, insisting peremptorily upon his immediate acceptance, or absolute refusal of her, as his wife. The dean carried the answer himself, which contained not only an absolute refusal, but some severe reproaches; and throwing it down upon her table, with great passion hastened back to his horse. Pride, disdain, guilt, and remorse put an end to her life, not many days after; but during this interval of horror, she was sufficiently composed to cancel a will she had made in the dean's favour,

and to make another, by which she left her whole estate to Dr. Berkley, now bishop of Cloyne, and Mr. Marshall, one of the king's serjeants at law, whom she appointed executors.

From 1714 to 1720 nothing else remarkable happened with regard to the dean; but in the year 1720, he re-assumed the character of a political writer, and published a small pamphlet *in defence of the Irish manufactures*, which gave a turn to the popular tide in his favour, so that he now began to be distinguished by the title of THE DEAN; and the letters he soon after published, commonly called *The Drapier's Letters*, against what were called *Wood's halfpence*, established his character to such a degree, that he became the idol of the whole people of Ireland. In this state he continued, without any other remarkable incident, until he entirely lost his senses in the year 1742, when he was seized with an outrageous sort of madness, which afterwards sunk him into a quite speechless idiot, in which helpless situation he dragged out the remainder of his life to the latter end of October, 1745.

From this short sketch of the dean's life, a great part of his character will appear; but the earl of Orrery has, in his first letter, drawn it up in a concise and masterly manner, as follows: "His capacity and strength of mind, says his lordship, were undoubtedly equal to any task whatever. His pride, his spirit, or his ambition, call it by what name you please, was boundless; but his views were checked in his younger years, and the anxiety of that disappointment had a visible effect upon all his actions. He was four and severe, but not absolutely ill-natured. He was sociable only to particular friends, and to them only at particular hours. He knew politeness more than he practised it. He was a mixture of avarice and generosity: The former was generally prevalent, the latter seldom appeared, unless excited by compassion. He was open to adulation, and could not, or would not distinguish between low flattery and just applause. His abilities rendered him superior to envy. He was undisguised, and perfectly sincere. I am induced to think, that he entered into orders, more from some private and fixed resolution, than from absolute choice: Be that as it may, he performed the duties of the church with great punctuality, and with a decent degree of devotion. He read prayers rather in a strong nervous voice, than in a graceful manner; and altho' he has been often accused of irreligion, nothing of that kind appeared in his conversation or behaviour. His cast of mind induced him to think and speak more of politics than of religion. His perpetual views

were directed towards power; and his chief aim was to be removed into England; but when he found himself entirely disappointed, he turned his thoughts to opposition, and became the patron of Ireland, in which country he was born.

His lordship, in another letter, talking of the abovementioned pamphlet *in defence of the Irish manufactures*, says, that the pamphlet is written in the style of a man, who had the good of his country nearest his heart, who saw her errors, and wished to correct them; who felt her oppressions, and wished to relieve them; and who had a desire to rouse and awaken an indolent nation from a lethargick disposition, that might prove fatal to her constitution. And in another of these letters his lordship observes, that the character of being a friend to liberty, and an enemy to tyranny and oppression in any shape whatever, was the character which the dean aimed at, and the character which indeed he deserved.

This will suffice to give the reader some idea of the life and character of the famous dean Swift; but the letters from which it is extracted ought to be read by, and cannot fail of being entertaining to, every person in the kingdom.

At the Opening of the general Dyet of the States of Sweden, (see p. 479.) Count TESSIN barangued them in a very long Speech, which he concluded in the following remarkable Manner.

THE more thorny the affairs of a state are, so much the more necessary it is, that its governors be firmly united, and act in concert. The principal objects which the king has always had, and will ever have in view, are the honour, the safety, and the grandeur of the Swedish nation; and his majesty is persuaded, that on all occasions, where this invaluable treasure may be at stake, his descendants will tread in his steps with an ardent and disinterested zeal. He has proposed to himself to obtain by lenity what cannot be got by force, namely, the free love of his subjects, an entire confidence on their part, with sincere obedience, and constant and inviolable fidelity. He is convinced, that by means of this confidence which he desires, they will cheerfully aid him to support the weight of government, especially in important affairs.

The king is firmly resolved to maintain religion in its purity, to consolidate the peace subsisting with the neighbouring powers, to provide for the necessities of the poor out of his own savings, to place his glory in protecting his subjects, to take advice and execute all wholesome counsels, to be kind to those who have their duty more

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more at heart than their fortune and private interest, and in fine, to prefer the publick good to his own private satisfaction: His majesty being convinced it is by these means that a prince, who governs a people, and knows how to subdue his passions and circumscribe his power, is truly happy in this world; whereas, he that gives a loose to all his desires, the more power he has, so much the more miserable is he.

The name of father of the country is much more pleasing to his majesty than that of sovereign. The hours wherein his majesty shall see joy and satisfaction sit on the brows of his subjects, will always be extremely delightful to him; whereas, intolerable to him will be the days, when he shall perceive them agitated with fears, and their countenances darkened with care and anxiety.

His majesty expects that the states here assembled will proceed in their general deliberations with perfect harmony and union; that truth and candour will be the basis of their resolutions, and that they will make a proper use of their power to enact new laws, which has been committed to them by the fundamental laws of the kingdom, by the royal authority, and by the form of regency.

The prosperity and glory of the country, and the immunities of the nation, are to be the subjects of your deliberations: They are inseparable from your own interests. The present generation are answerable to posterity for their actions: Our days pass away like a shadow: Can we then better employ them, than in favour of those, who, tasting hereafter the fruits of our labours, will be sincerely thankful, and bless and praise us for them?

Let the states of the kingdom cast their eyes on the tender branches of the antient stock of their kings; and then let them consult their hearts: His majesty is convinced they will be disposed to prepare for them an easy career and pleasant days.

The solicitude of the Swedish nation to encrease the glory of the country and procure it real advantages, will have a great influence on the young men that shall succeed us in the posts we now hold, as we have succeeded the preceding generation: They will redouble their efforts for the welfare of the kingdom, and then the nation will abound with joy and blessings. Woe to them, who, for the sake of filthy lucre, shall sacrifice the liberties of posterity; woe to them, who shall turn the dwellings of their fathers into horrid desarts: Woe to them, who shall wrest from their countrymen the root from whence they draw their nourishment, and by intrigues, stratagems and machinations, shall seek to de-

stroy persons of honour, and lay snares for true patriots; in fine, woe to them, who shall favour foreigners at the expence of their country. His majesty detests and abhors them!

A new harmony, a perfect union, plenty in the kingdom, and constant peace, will be the fruits of a new regency. The country has already a foretaste of what is to be expected from this dyet, to which his majesty wishes all imaginable happiness, and recommends the states of the kingdom to the divine protection, assuring them of his favour and good-will.

From the RAMBLER, Nov. 19.

NONE of the axioms of wisdom which recommended the ancient sages to veneration, seems to have required less knowledge or penetration than the remark of Bias, that *ὁ πλεονεξ κακός*, the majority are wicked.

But, perhaps, the excellence of aphorisms consists not so much in the expression of some rare or abstruse sentiment, as in the comprehension of some obvious and useful truth in a few words. We frequently fall into error and folly, not because the true principles of action are not known, but because, for a time, they are not remembered; and he may therefore be justly numbered among the benefactors of mankind, who contracts the great rules of life into short sentences, which may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind, whenever occasion calls them into use.

However those who have passed thro' half the life of man may now wonder that any should require to be cautioned against corruption, they will find, that they have themselves purchased their conviction by many disappointments and vexations, which an earlier knowledge would have spared them, and may see on every side some intangling themselves in perplexities, and some sinking into ruin, by ignorance or neglect of the maxim of Bias.

Virtue represented singly to the imagination or the reason, is so well recommended by its own graces, and so strongly supported by arguments, that they who are yet ignorant of the force of passion and interest, nor ever observed the arts of seduction, the contagion of example, the gradual descent from one vice to another, or the insensible depravation of the principles by loose conversation, naturally expect to find integrity in every bosom, and veracity on every tongue.

Credulity is the common failing of unexperienced virtue, and he who is spontaneously suspicious, may be justly charged with radical corruption. If he has not known

known the prevalence of dishonesty by information, nor had time to observe it with his own eyes, whence can he take his measures of judgment but from himself?

They therefore, who best deserve to escape the snares of artifice, are most likely to be entangled. He that endeavours to live for the good of others, must always be exposed to the arts of them who live only for themselves, unless he is taught by timely precepts the caution required in common transactions, and shown at a distance the pitfalls of treachery.

To enumerate the various motives to deceit and injury, would be to count all the desires that prevail among the sons of men; since there is no ambition however petty, no wish however absurd, that by indulgence, will not be enabled to overpower the influence of virtue. Many there are, who openly and almost professedly regulate all their conduct by their love of money, and who have no other reason for action or forbearance, for compliance or refusal, than that they hope to gain more by one than by the other. These are indeed the meanest and cruelest of human beings, a race with whom, as with some pestiferous animals, the whole creation seems to be at war, but who, however detested or scorned, long continue to add heap to heap, and when they have reduced one to beggary are still permitted to fasten on another.

Others, yet less rationally wicked, pass their lives in mischief, because they cannot bear the sight of success, and mark out every man for hatred, whose fame or fortune they believe increasing.

Many, who have not advanced to these degrees of guilt, are yet wholly unqualified for friendship, and unable to maintain any constant or regular course of kindness. Happiness may be destroyed by union with the man, whom a wild opinion of the dignity of perseverance, in whatever cause, disposes to pursue every injury with unwearied and perpetual resentment, or whose vanity inclines him to consider every man as a rival in every pretension; with him, whose airy negligence puts his friend's affairs or secrets in continual hazard, and who thinks his forgetfulness of others vindicated by his inattention to himself; or with him, whose inconstancy ranges without any settled rule of choice thro' varieties of friendship, and who adopts favourites and dismisses them by the sudden impulse of caprice.

Thus numerous are the difficulties to which the converse of mankind exposes us, and which can be avoided only by prudent distrust. He therefore that, remembering this salutary maxim, learns early to withhold his fondness from fair appearances, will have reason to pay some honours to Bias of

Priene, who enabled him to become wise without the cost of experience.

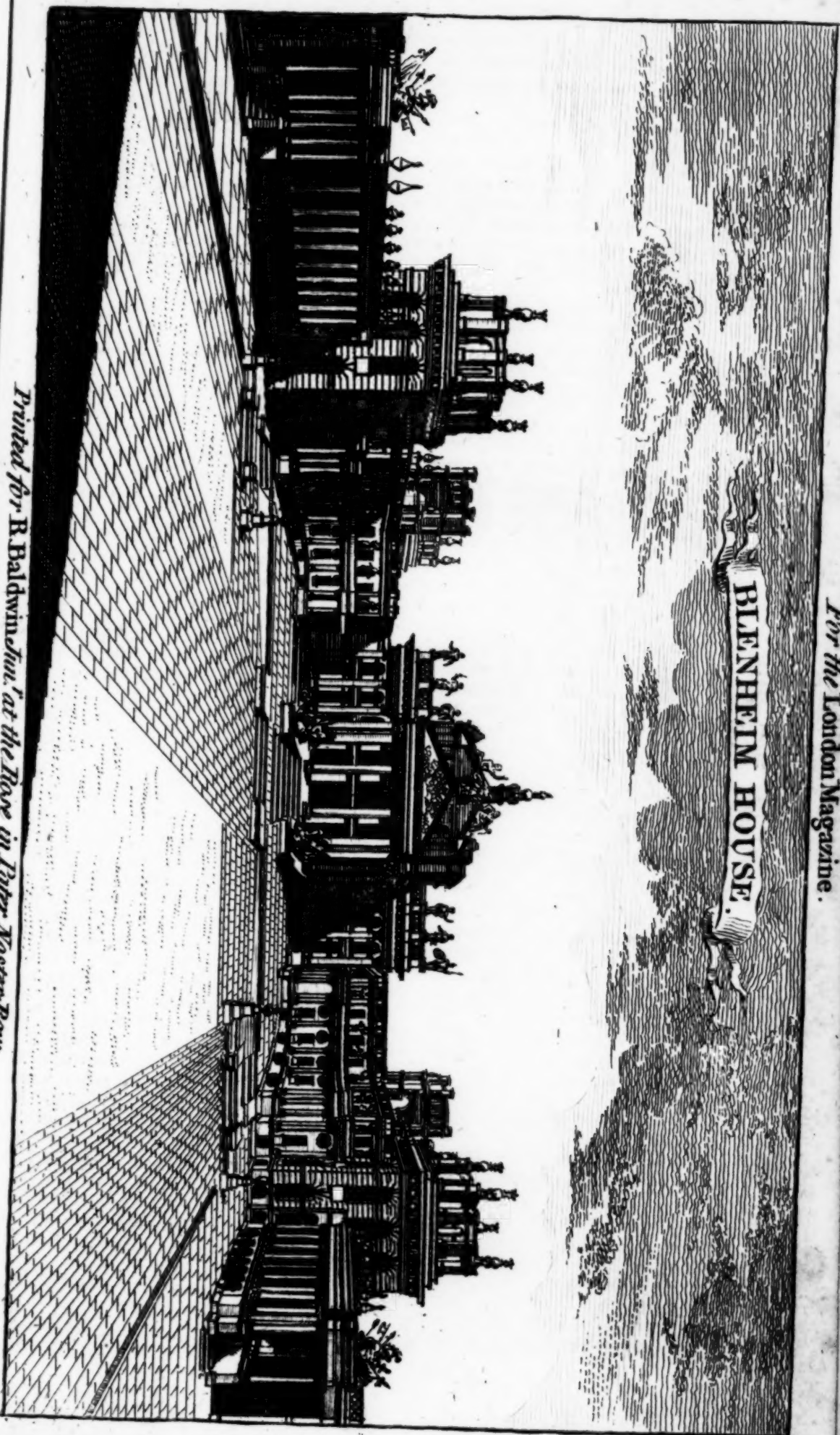
Having given in our Magazine for this Month a beautiful VIEW of BLENHEIM-HOUSE, or CASTLE, at Woodstock in Oxfordshire, erected in Honour of the late victorious JOHN Duke of MARLBOROUGH, after the famous Battle of Blenheim near Hockstet; tho' we have given an Account of it in our Magazine for January, 1749, p. 23, we think proper, on this Occasion, to add to it the following Description.

THE palace of Blenheim is a vast and magnificent pile of building, a royal gift to the high merit of the invincible duke of Marlborough. The roof is adorned with a stone balustrade, and a good number of statues; but there are several towers, which have a very heavy aspect: They are far from being an ornament, and seem such an useless weight, that one would think they were intended to sink the fabrick beneath the surface of the earth. A stately bridge, or rialto, leads along the grand approach to this edifice, one arch of which is above 190 feet diameter: A cascade of water falls from a lake down some stone steps into the canal that runs under it. The lofty hall of this palace was painted by Sir James Thornhill, the ceiling by La Guerre. The rooms are finely enriched with marble chimney-pieces, and furniture, but more by the incomparable paintings and hangings; which latter represent the principal actions of the duke's life. The gallery is worthy admiration, being lined with marble pilasters, and whole pillars of one piece, supporting a most costly and curious entablature, excellent for matter and workmanship, the window-frames of the same, and a basement of black marble quite round: Before it is stretched out a most agreeable prospect of the fine woods beyond the great valleys. The chapel is equal to the rest. The garden is a very large plot of ground, taken out of the park, well adorned with walks, greens, espaliers, and vista's. Over the pediment of the front of the house is a curious marble busto of Lewis XIV. bigger than the life, taken from the gate of the citadel of Tournay. The orangery is a pretty room. At the entrance into the castle from the town, the dutchess erected a noble triumphal arch, to the memory of the duke her husband, and set up a vast obelisk in the principal avenue of the park, whereon is inscribed the best account of the duke's actions and character, that ever was penned in the same compass. Our readers may see this inscription at large, in our forementioned Magazine for January, 1749, p. 24—27.

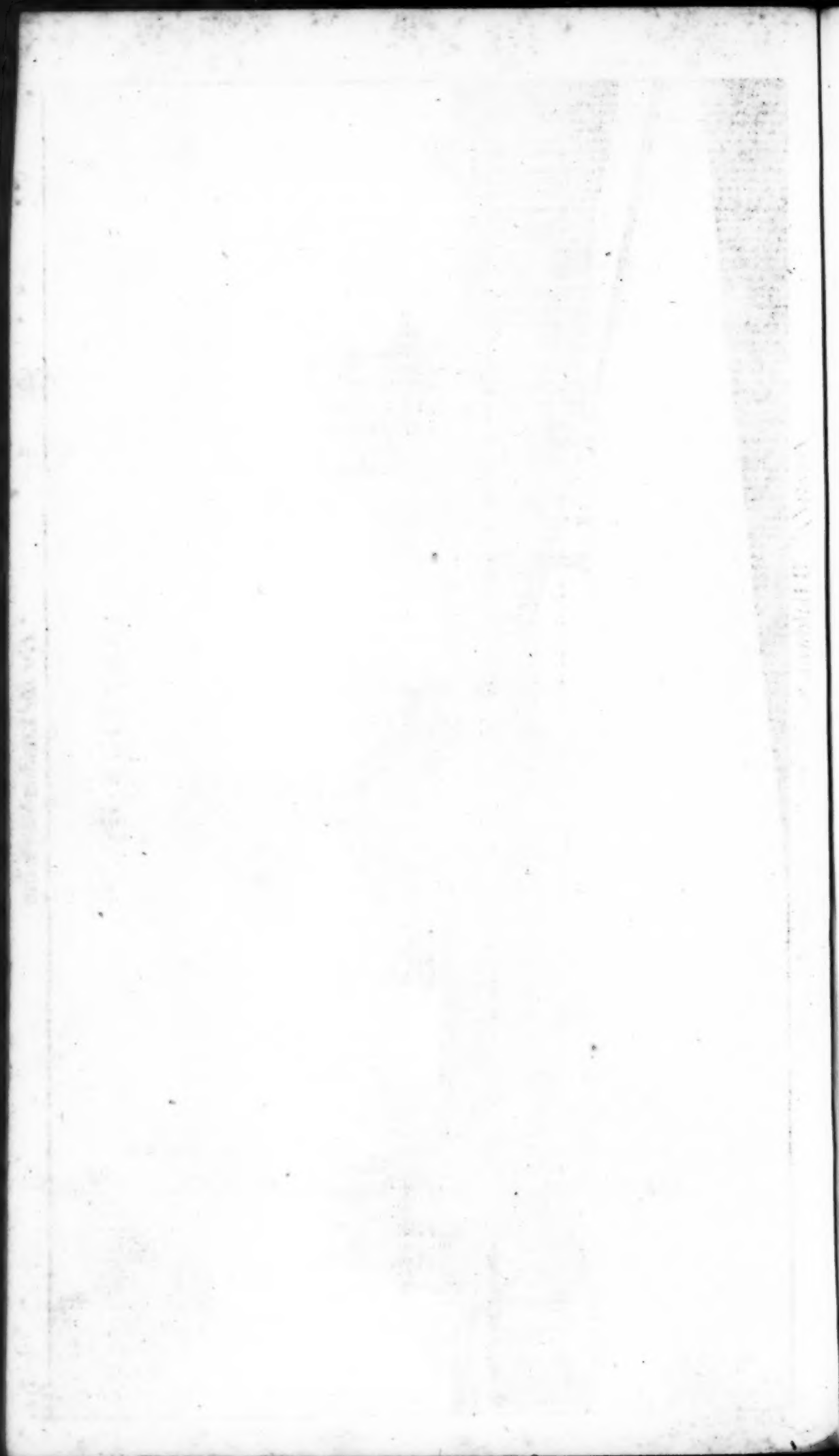
J O U R N

For the London Magazine.

BLenheim HOUSE.



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JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from p. 453.

In the Debate begun in your last, the next Speech I shall give, was that made by Pomponius Atticus, the Purport of which was as follows.

Mr. President,

S I R,

THE term servility has, I find, been much insisted on by all the gentlemen who oppose our agreeing to the address proposed; but, in my opinion, the truth can never justly be called servility: If the fact be true, the expressing of that fact, tho' in the plainest language, can never be said to be servile; and if the compliment, or the fact, upon which it is founded, be false, tho' dressed up in the highest metaphor or allegory that can be invented by the most poetical fancy, it must be allowed to be servile: It cannot then, indeed, be called fulsome; but in the language of parliament we ought, I think, to avoid the poetical stile, as much as, I hope, we always shall do the servile. Upon this principle let us examine the expressions made use of in the address proposed, and if we do, we shall find, even from that knowledge which every gentleman of any figure in this country must be master of, that the facts referred to are not only true, but that they deserve what is proposed to be said of them.

Whatever some gentlemen may be pleased to say, Sir, of the present tranquillity, I believe, there is not a gentleman in England, especially among those concerned in trade, that will not allow it to be better than a dangerous and expensive war: In this respect therefore it may be called a happy tranquillity; consequently, it is right and wise in his majesty to endeavour to preserve and establish it; and every one who has in

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the least attended to our late publick transactions, must know, that this has been his majesty's constant and unwearied endeavour ever since the peace at Aix-la-Chapelle. Does not this, Sir, deserve the warmest acknowledgments of our gratitude?

A Can it be servility to declare that it does? Is there any thing said of our late treaty with Spain, from whence an approbation thereof can be inferred, in case, upon inquiry, it should be found not to be such an one as has been represented to us in his majesty's speech from the throne? In such a case, may we not freely censure it, notwithstanding any thing now proposed to be said of it? Sir, we may censure not only the treaty and the negotiators of it, but those also who advised his majesty to represent it in such a light to us. On the other hand, should the account we have of it be exactly true, as I am convinced it is; and should there be good reason to believe, that his present Catholick majesty is so just to his own people, as to be well inclined towards this nation, have we not cause to rejoice? Can any Englishman, who understands the true interest of this kingdom, refuse to congratulate his country, as well as his sovereign, upon such a happy turn in the disposition of the court of Spain?

E This, Sir, is a turn, which we could never have expected during the life of the late king of Spain, nor would he ever have agreed to such a treaty: He had always a view of succeeding to the crown of France, and was therefore always influenced by French counsels. Besides, his measures were all governed by his Parmesan queen, who never bore any good-will to this country, since we defeated her favourite project of driving the Austrians out of Italy; and whilst she entertained such a project,

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ject, and the king her husband had such a view, we could never hope for any true friendship with the court of Spain, because by this means they were both led into a dependence on France, notwithstanding its being so inconsistent with the true interest of their own kingdom, tho' not now near so inconsistent as it was formerly; for whilst the Spaniards were in possession of the Netherlands and a great part of Italy, they were under a necessity to court the friendship of this nation, for defending them against the French, who were continually forming projects for wresting some of those dominions from them; but by the infamous treaty of Utrecht the crown of Spain was at once stripped of all those dominions, which were given to the house of Austria; and this not only put an end to the jealousy which the court of Spain had always before entertained of France, but laid a foundation for a lasting contest between them and the house of Austria.

However, Sir, it is still the interest both of Spain and of this nation to be well with one another, both on account of trade, and on account of our respective dominions in America. As to trade, a free intercourse is certainly advantageous to both nations; for we have always got at least 450,000 l. annually, upon the balance of our trade with Spain; and there is no nation in the world that takes off and consumes so much of the native produce of Spain as this nation does. With most other nations, especially in their trade with France, they must pay ready money for all they take, without having thereby any vent for their native produce; but in their trade with this country, they pay only the small balance I have mentioned, and they thereby find a good market for almost all the native produce they can spare. This shews the wisdom of our prohibiting the importation of any Spanish commodities, a very few

excepted, during the late war; for the want of these things was of very little inconvenience to us, but all the grandees of Spain, or what we call the landed interest, were by that prohibition almost ruined, as they could no where else find a foreign market for any of the produce of their estates, and their home consumption was not near sufficient for taking off all that was brought to market.

Then, Sir, as to our respective possessions in America, it is not the interest of either nation to incroach upon the other's possessions; and tho' it is the interest of the court of Spain to prevent a smuggling trade, yet a trade by licenced ships with our colonies is sometimes necessary for the support of theirs, and at all times very convenient for ours. An intercourse of trade, even in that country, is therefore useful to both, and both of us have great reason to be jealous of the French, who are daily endeavouring to incroach upon the Spaniards as well as upon us.

Nay, they have of late years possessed themselves of the greatest part of Hispaniola, which is the chief and the best island belonging to Spain in that part of the world. Therefore, if the Spaniards would unbiassedly consider their real interest, and closely adhere to it, they would lay aside all thoughts of recovering their former possessions either in Italy or the Netherlands, and cultivate a constant friendship both with this nation and the house of Austria, in order to guard against France, which is the nation that can most sensibly hurt them, and the only nation that can of itself incline to hurt them, either in Europe or America. This I will maintain, Sir, to be the true interest of Spain; and the treaty they have lately concluded with us, gives me hopes, that they now begin to see their true interest, and that the assurances his Catholick majesty has given are sincere; consequently, I must think, that no objection ought

to be made against this part of the address proposed.

These are my hopes, Sir, and if these hopes appear to be well founded, we have not much to fear from any event, that may hereafter threaten Europe with a war; but how any gentleman can suppose, that these events are unknown, I cannot imagine. Sir, they are known, I believe, at every coffee-house in London: The only two events, that, in all human appearance, can for many years tend to involve Europe in a war, are, the re-establishment of despotick power in Sweden, and the death of the present emperor of Germany before the election of a king of the Romans; for if neither of these happen, the ambition of France can have no solid ground to work on, nor will that nation venture to attack or openly incroach upon any of its neighbours, especially if the Spanish nation should open its eyes, and begin to cultivate a thorough friendship with Great-Britain and the house of Austria. These are, therefore, the only two events that are to be guarded against, and how are they to be guarded against? As to Sweden, certainly the best method is to propagate a just sense of liberty among the people of that kingdom, especially those of the army; and, in conjunction with Russia, to assure the patriots of that country a present support, in case their liberties should be openly attacked or secretly undermined. I do not mean by patriots, Sir, those who have liberty in their mouths, and nothing but ambition or resentment at their hearts: I mean those who submit quietly to an established free government, whilst nothing is attempted contrary to law; but are ready to draw their swords, as well as open their mouths, as soon as they think their happy establishment in any real danger. Of this kind, I hope, there are multitudes in Sweden; and every one knows, that his majesty, in conjunction with

Russia, has omitted nothing that might tend to increase their number.

Then, Sir, with regard to the emperor's death, before the election of a king of the Romans, is there any thing more certain than that the best way to guard against the consequence of that fatal accident, is to bring on that election as soon as possible? Suppose the person proposed to be chosen to be an infant, yet even the choice of such a person would prevent an intestine war in Germany, or at least render every prince of the empire that opposed his being set upon the Imperial throne, guilty of high-treason, and liable to forfeit all the possessions and dignities that belong to them in the empire; which is a crime and a forfeiture they are never exposed to by opposing, even by force of arms, a new election, or a disputed election. The choice therefore even of an infant for king of the Romans, would be a great security against any intestine war in Germany, in case of the death of the present emperor; and from experience as well as reason we must conclude, that France will always be cautious of sending any of her armies into Germany, unless she is sure of being supported by some of the members of that formidable body. As to the difficulty of settling the guardianship and regency, in case a minor should be chosen king of the Romans, I believe, it will be easy to settle that and every other point, provided the settlement be made during the life of the present emperor; but should it be delayed till after his death, I am persuaded, no settlement of any kind could be made without an intestine war in Germany, which would give the French a new opportunity of spreading the flames of war all over Europe, and, probably, by sending the young pretender hither, of extending again the conflagration even to the bowels of this country; for if that young spark lives, I believe, he will refuse no opportunity,

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however dangerous, of vindicating what he impudently calls a right derived to him from his ancestors.

Thus, Sir, it must appear evident to every gentleman, who does not wilfully shut his eyes, that the speedy election of a king of the Romans, *A* or the engaging as many as possible of the electors to concur with his majesty in that election, in case the present emperor should unfortunately die before it can be brought about : I say, this must evidently appear to be the surest foundation, upon which *B* the present happy tranquillity can be established, and the best method for preventing that event, which would unavoidably involve Europe again in the calamities of war ; and our late treaty with Bavaria must certainly be allowed to be a most necessary step *C* towards attaining this desirable end, especially if we consider, that the Bavarian family has long been engaged in an interest opposite to that of the house of Austria, and is a family of great consequence in Germany by being, according to its constitution, one *D* of the vicars of the empire, in case of an interregnum, and consequently would have a right to a share of the regency, in case of a minority. Our gaining that prince is therefore not only a great, but a double advantage, as it is gaining a most useful friend to ourselves, and drawing off from the common enemy a friend that has been, and might still be of great service to him ; consequently, it is hardly possible to conceive, how our treaty with that prince can be a bad one, or how it can produce any untoward effect. But, said the noble lord, our making such a stir by thus engaging in new treaties, and granting new subsidies, will put our natural enemies upon forming new alliances likewise. Sir, can we suppose, that our natural enemies will ever be *G* at rest, or cease their endeavours to breed disturbances in Europe, especially in Germany ? It is their business to sow dissensions among the

princes of that empire : It is ours to preserve concord and unanimity among the several members of that powerful body ; and should we neglect our duty, we may depend upon it, that our natural enemies will never be deficient in theirs : Consequently, an exact performance of our duty may prevent the success of their attempts, but can add nothing to their diligence in attempting ; and for as remote as Spain is from Germany, yet a thorough reconciliation *B* and good correspondence between the courts of Madrid, Vienna, and London, would contribute greatly toward rendering ineffectual all attempts to raise an intestine war in Germany, as it would render it much more dangerous for any of the *C* princes thereof to transgress the laws of the empire, which have provided a legal method for terminating all disputes among themselves, without having recourse to arms.

This, Sir, among many others, is a good reason for our endeavouring, by all means, to put an end to every dispute we have with Spain ; and if we should recede a little from what we may justly pretend to, it would, in my opinion, be the height of wisdom ; for I am convinced, it would be better for us to yield in many *E* points to Spain, than to be obliged to yield in any one to France. If this had been well considered ten or a dozen years ago, there would not have been such an outcry raised against the convention then concluded with Spain ; but time and experience *F* have since opened our eyes, and corrected our judgment ; for I believe, there are now 99 out of an hundred, who wish that the plan of that convention had been pursued, and the war between the two nations prevented, which has given the French such an opportunity to rivet themselves in all the branches of the trade with Spain. And how our assiento contract should now be deemed such an advantageous bargain, I cannot *G* com-

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comprehend; for the Negro trade was always thought an unprofitable trade, which in the very treaty itself is assigned as the reason for giving us an annual ship; and I very well remember, since that ship was represented as a very great inconvenience to this nation, as the Spaniards had thereby always in their hands a security for our good behaviour, which prevented our shewing a due resentment, when they delayed doing us justice with regard to any dispute that happened between the two nations.

In order to shew, Sir, that the present is not to be called a happy tranquillity, the gentlemen who oppose this motion, have inconsiderately been led into a most terrible representation of the incroachments now making upon us by the French, both in the West-Indies and in North-America: I say, inconsiderately, because it is the strongest argument that can be made use of in favour of our late treaties with Spain and Bavaria, and in favour of the address proposed. If those incroachments be such as may justify a war between the two nations, surely, we should neglect nothing that may contribute towards convincing France, that she will, probably, have the worst of it in case of such a war; and is there any thing more proper for this purpose, than our shewing that there is a perfect concord between his majesty and his parliament, and that we have an entire confidence in the wisdom of our sovereign, or, if you please, the wisdom of the ministers he thinks fit to employ. For this reason we should, upon the present occasion, be more complaisant than usual, instead of being less so; and if France finds that there is a thorough reconciliation between us and Spain, and that there is no probability of her being able to raise any disturbances in Germany, she will certainly be wise enough to give up all her incroachments, rather than provoke a war, in which she must stand single

and alone against the greatest part of Europe.

I hope, I have now shewn, Sir, that even from the knowledge, which every gentleman must have of the present circumstances of Europe, we could not refuse an express approbation both of the late treaty with Spain, and of that with Bavaria, were such an approbation desired by the address now proposed; but as no such thing is desired, as we are not desired to promise to make good any engagements, but such as shall appear to us to be for the publick good, as the address proposed requires nothing more than a dutiful and complaisant return to his majesty's speech from the throne, and as our present disputes with France, as well as many other circumstances, render it prudent for us to be as complaisant to our sovereign, and as unanimous amongst ourselves, as possible, I think there can be no reason for any amendment; therefore, I hope, the noble lord will withdraw his motion, that the address proposed may stand upon our journals, with a *nemine contradicente*.

The next that spoke in this Debate, was Horatius Cocles, whose Speech was to this Effect.

Mr. President,
S I R,

WHEN we talk of servility of expression, we ought to consider the persons that are to judge of it, as well as the persons that speak; and if we do, we must admit that even the truth may be expressed in a servile manner, and that the highest favour that can be conferred may be acknowledged in such surfeiting terms, as no gentleman would make use of, nor any man of taste receive, without a severe rebuke. A submissive sort of language, that would be but a due respect from a low sort of servant to his master, would be in the highest degree mean and servile, if

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if made use of by one gentleman to another, or even by a subject of any rank to his sovereign. And with respect to the people that are to judge of the expression, a sort of language to our sovereign, which by the people of France would be deemed loyal and dutiful, would by the people of England be deemed low and servile, if they have any thing left in them of that noble and great spirit, which animated the breast and directed the tongue of their ancestors.

From the whole tenor of this address, Sir, I am convinced, that it was originally the draught of our ministers: They call themselves the servants of the crown; and I find their stile of language to their sovereign is much the same with that which a menial and mercenary servant would make use of to his master; but they should consider, that as members of this house they are not the servants but the subjects of the crown, and that as such they should talk to the king, not as slavish and sycophant Frenchmen, but as free-born and sincere Englishmen; for I had rather that all France should look upon our address as disrespectful, than that any one Englishman should think it servile and fawning. It is the opinion of our own countrymen only that we are to regard, and if I have any knowledge of the temper and manners of my countrymen, I must conclude, that every man in England who is not a servant of the crown, will look upon this address as inconsistent with the dignity, and beneath the character of this august assembly.

For this reason, Sir, if I had no other, I should be against our agreeing to the address proposed; but I have many other reasons; for from all the knowledge I as yet have, I must disapprove of every foreign measure mentioned or referred to therein. Let the present tranquillity of Europe be what it will, I think we have no business to trouble our

heads about preserving it, as long as we can preserve our own: We have never been in quiet, or without a monstrous expence, since we took it in our heads to be both the war-makers and peace-preservers of Europe; and it will always be the same, whilst we pursue that chimera. The Hon. gentleman who spoke last has found out an objection to the infamous treaty of Utrecht, as he calls it, which I never heard before: He says, that Spain has not now so much

reason to be jealous of France, or to court the friendship of this country, as she had when possessed of her dominions in Italy and the Netherlands, which she was stripped of by that treaty. Whatever that gentleman may think now of that treaty, I am sure, that was none of the reasons why he and his friends opposed it so much at the time it was concluded; and I shall readily agree with him, that after the death of Lewis XIV. and the seizing of the regency by the duke of Orleans, which effectually divided France and Spain, we had no business to oppose Spain's recovering what she formerly possessed in both those countries; but then how will he answer for our defensive alliance with the emperor in the year 1716, which was the original and true cause of all the broils we have since had with Spain? How will he answer for the quadruple alliance, and many other treaties and conventions negotiated by him and his friends since that time; all of which had the *uti possidetis* for their chief aim, and some of which cost this nation infinite sums of money?

But, Sir, there is a very great difference between our not opposing Spain's recovering her possessions in Italy and the Netherlands, and our yielding to her our own rights and possessions; yet this we have evidently done by the late treaty, according to all the accounts we have of it. Before the late treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle we had a right to ten or a dozen

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dozen years in the assiento contract and annual ship, because of the interruptions Spain had given to our enjoying that contract: By that treaty, which many people think more infamous than the treaty of Utrecht, we gave up all but four years; and now by this last treaty we have given up that too, and also our right to reparation for the many depredations committed in time of peace upon our South-Sea company and merchants, and all for the poor consideration of 100,000*l*. And what is of much more consequence, we have tacitly given up our right to a free navigation in the American seas; for suppose that a confirmation of former treaties should in English mean a confirmation of that right, I am very sure, that in Spanish it will mean the very reverse; and the misfortune is, that the Spanish meaning is most consonant to reason and the nature of things. Our right to a free navigation is not founded on treaty: It is founded on the law of nations; but the Spaniards say, we have by treaty given up that right, so far as is necessary for preventing a contraband trade with their settlements; therefore a confirmation of former treaties must be understood to be a confirmation of the right they have acquired by treaty, but can never be understood as a confirmation of our right which is not founded upon any treaty.

For this reason, Sir, we ought not, according to the advice of parliament, to have concluded any treaty with Spain, without an express acknowledgment of our right to a free navigation in the open seas of America; for it was not youthfulness that made me concur in that advice, and the older I grow, I am the more convinced that I was right; which perhaps may be owing to my being still on the same side of the house I was on at that time. That there is no such acknowledgment in this late treaty I am well convinced, be-

cause, if there had, I am very sure, his majesty would not have neglected to have mentioned it in his speech from the throne; and as there is no such acknowledgment, instead of congratulating his majesty, I must condole with my country, on the conclusion of this treaty with the king of Spain. The Hon. gentleman says, it is better to yield in several points to Spain, than in any one to France. What occasion have we, Sir, to yield in any material point to either? If we once begin, there is no end of yielding. We must next yield up Gibraltar and Port-Mahon: Then we must yield up our settlements upon the Musquito shore in America, and our right to cut logwood in the bays of Honduras and Campechey: After that we must yield up Jamaica and the Bahama islands; and last of all, if there can be a last in yielding, we must yield up our provinces of Georgia and South-Carolina; for all these the Spaniards now claim a right to; and for what I know, they may then begin to lay claim to all our plantations in America. And all these concessions we must make, Sir, for the sake of getting Spain to join with us in preserving the tranquillity of Germany, besides bribing the princes thereof not to cut the throats of one another.

Sir, we all know, that our money has always had great weight in Germany; but if we ever think of extricating this nation from the debts and taxes it groans under, we must conclude, that we have no more of that weight to bestow; and these subsidy treaties, of which this with Bavaria is but the first, will very probably furnish France with a pretence to interfere more openly in the affairs of Germany than she does at present. We may remember, that our calling for the Danish troops just then taken into our pay, and their marching towards Hanover, furnished France with a pretence for pouring her

her armies into Germany, which, if it had not been for a miraculous intervention of Providence, would have entirely ruined the house of Austria. I shall not say that France, after she had procured an alliance with Prussia, would not otherwise A have sent her armies into Germany; but our beginning to bring foreign troops into that country, gave her a pretence, which imposed upon many of the princes of Germany, and prevented their resenting this invasion of their country. We know that B France is one of the guarantees of the treaty of Westphalia, and consequently of the liberties and constitution of the German empire: Our thus giving subsidies to the electors, may furnish her with a pretence, that we are going to oppress the liberties of Germany, by means of C bribery and corruption; and that she is obliged to take upon her the defence of the liberties of the Germanick body against such scandalous attempts.

I am, therefore, of opinion, Sir, D that with regard to the election of a king of the Romans, we ought to have left the German princes entirely to themselves: In common prudence we ought not to have openly intermeddled, especially by that of granting subsidies; because it will E render the election contested, should we succeed in our project; and as little do I think, that we ought to intermeddle in the domestick affairs of Sweden. I hope his majesty no way concurred in that message or memorial lately sent by the Russian F court to that of Sweden; for such a message I think sufficient to provoke the Swedes to throw themselves again under despotick power, had they otherwise no inclination to do so. If France should send a message to this court, threatening us with an G attack, in case we should attempt to vest our sovereign with absolute power, it would with me be a prevailing argument to co-operate in such a de-

sign, not only out of resentment, but because I should from thence conclude, that an absolute government would render us more formidable to that nation, and more capable to defend ourselves against its attacks, than the government we now live under.

But, Sir, the untimely death of the emperor, or the establishment of despotick power in Sweden, are not the only events that may involve Europe in the calamities of war: The death of the king of Poland, an attack from the Turks either upon Russia or Hungary, or even the disputes we have with France, may have the same effect. I could mention several others: It is impossible to guard against them all; therefore the wisest C course we can take, is to save as much money as we can during the tranquillity, let it be happy or no, which we enjoy, in order to pay off as much as we can of the national debt, that in case any new war should happen, we may, if necessary, engage in it with fresh credit; for to the joy of all usurers it may be foreseen, that every future war we engage in, must be carried on upon credit, and not by the annual supplies, because of these, without oppressing the landed interest, we have hardly enough left to support our government in time of peace.

From what I have said, Sir, gentlemen must see, that, according to my way of thinking, I can neither make acknowledgments nor congratulations upon any of our late measures; and I am sure, no man who recollects the declarations of France upon the death of the emperor Charles VI. can express hopes, much less *well-grounded* hopes, from any declarations that court can make; and most of the courts of Europe now begin to follow their example. Thus, Sir, you see, that I can join in no part of what has been proposed to be left out, by the noble lord who spoke first in this debate; therefore,

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therefore, I hope, and am persuaded, he will insist upon his motion, in which he shall have my hearty concurrence.

The next that spoke upon this Occasion, was Decius Magius, whose Speech A
was in Substance thus.

Mr. President,
S I R,

I Shall not trouble you much with the servility of the address proposed: All I shall say upon that subject is, that if an indigent author, to whom I had before been very bountiful, should dedicate a book to me with a dedication so full of plain and fustian flattery, I should be apt to toss his dedication into my fire, and himself out at my window; for I will maintain it, that there is not an epithet made use of in this address, but what is notoriously false, or such an one as we have no authority to make use of, either from parliamentary knowledge, or any other sort of knowledge; for I must insist upon it, that the speech from the throne, which must always by us be considered as the speech of the minister, can be no authority for us to give a laudative epithet to any publick transaction. The Hon. gentleman who spoke last on the other side of the house, was pleased to say, that the present tranquillity is better than a dangerous and expensive war, and in that respect may be called happy. I shall most readily grant, Sir, that any sort of tranquillity is better than such an ill concerted and worse conducted war as the last was; but I must deny, that in that respect it can be called a happy tranquillity; for then every tranquillity must be a happy tranquillity; but surely there are different sorts of tranquillity, and can we call the present tranquillity happy, when we know, that the Spaniards are every day seizing and confiscating our ships in

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November, 1751.

the West-Indies, and the French carrying on an open war against our infant colony of Nova Scotia?

This therefore is an epithet which is notoriously false; and tho' I make no doubt of his majesty's application, or of his judgment as to the foundation on which the present tranquillity may be most securely established; yet I am very sure, that we have not authority, from any sort of knowledge, to say, that the endeavours of his ministers have been unwearied, or that the foundation they have chosen is the surest. Then with regard to the treaty with Spain, if it be such as we have had in our newspapers, and I have some reason to believe it is, I am surpris'd how any minister could say, that any particular differences between the two nations have by this treaty been settled, unless it be those we have tamely given up; for besides the assiento contract, and our South-Sea company's demand upon the king of Spain, there is no one difference settled, but what was before fully settled by the treaty in 1715, which treaty was, I hope, confirmed by the general treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle; for by that treaty in 1715, the *Pie del fardo*, now so much boasted of, was established, and our right to gather salt in the island of Tortugas was acknowledged. In short, there is no one particular difference adjusted by this new treaty, but what had been adjusted by the former, except, as I have said, the assiento contract, and the debt due by Spain to our South-Sea company, both which we have given up for the trifling sum of 100,000*l*. I say trifling, Sir; for it must be deemed so, when we consider the value of the company's demand, and that of the assiento contract even for the four years. I shall grant, Sir, that in the last article of the assiento treaty it is insinuated, that former assientists had sustained losses; but that was probably inserted as an excuse to the Spanish subjects, for his Catholick majesty's

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jeſty's granting us an annual ſhip; or if there was any real loſs, it might have ariſen from the reſtraint former aſſiſtants were under, as to the ports or places where they were to import and vend their negroes, whereas our aſſiento company were expreſſy freed A from any ſuch reſtraint; and we can hardly ſuppoſe, that the importers could be loſers, when they could ſell their negroes for 300 pieces of eight, which by the treaty ſeems to be the loweſt price they might expect, and it was ſtipulated, that all B the duties to be paid upon importation, ſhould not exceed 33 pieces of eight and one third. Then as to the annual ſhip, I ſhall grant, that from the puſillanimous conduct of a late miniſter, that ſhip and trade became a nuſance to the nation; but C if we had taken care, in our treaties with the court of Spain, to oblige them to make full reparation for the unjuſt ſeizures they made, they would not have been ſo ready to repeat them upon a new rupture; and I am perſuaded, that the national D gain upon the annual ſhip alone, would have amounted to near 100,000l. yearly, and conſequently that it would have been well worth the nation's while to have reſumed the trade, tho' there was, by our conceſſion in the treaty of Aix-la- E Chapelle, but four years remaining of the term.

It is therefore evident, Sir, that we ſhould be a little more ſparing in our congratulations upon the con- cluſion of this treaty with Spain, which to me ſeems calculated for no- F thing but to amuſe the vulgar and ignorant: And I can ſee no national reaſon for our engaging to pay any ſubſidy to the duke of Bavaria; for if the election of a king of the Romans be ſaid to be the reaſon, if that be the ſure foundation upon G which the preſent tranquillity is to be eſtabliſhed, it is a foundation we muſt dig for at a vaſt expence, and, in my opinion, a foundation we ſhall

never find, during the life of the preſent emperor; becauſe by one of the conſtitutions of the empire it is expreſſy declared, that no ſuch election ſhall ever be made during the life of the then reigning emperor, unleſs it be unanimouſly agreed by the electoral college, that ſuch an election is become abſolutely neceſſary for the immediate ſafety of the empire; and this, I think, we may be aſſured the preſent electoral college will never unanimouſly agree to: The king of Prussia in particular has for his part in a manner declared againſt any ſuch election, and in his letter upon this ſubject ſeems to refer to this very conſtitution.

But, Sir, ſuppoſing it poſſible that ſuch an unanimous reſolution of the electoral college could be obtained, I think, that our granting upon that account an annual ſubſidy to any one of the electoral college, is the moſt effectual way we can take to prevent it; for if we grant a ſubſidy to any one, every one will expect the ſame, and will reſuſe his conſent until he has obtained it: And after we have thus taken the whole electoral college into our pay, they will all, for the ſake of having the ſubſidy renewed and continued, put off the election, until after the death of the preſent emperor; becauſe, ſhould the election be once made, our reaſon for granting thoſe ſubſidies muſt ceaſe, and conſequently they muſt expect that our ſubſidies will ceaſe alſo.

For this reaſon, Sir, I can no way applaud the wiſdom or foreſight of granting any ſuch ſubſidy; and if it were poſſible to bring on an election by ſuch means, it would, in my opinion, give France a juſt reaſon for oppoſing it by force of arms; becauſe by the moſt fundamental and eſſential conſtitution of the empire, the election of an emperor, or king of the Romans, ought to be free, which no election can be, that is directed by the influence of corrup- tion:

tion: Nay, in opposition to such an election's taking effect, the other two colleges of the diet of the empire would have a right to co-operate with France in having it set aside; and thus, instead of preventing, we should precipitate an intestine war in Germany, in which some of the electors, who had for years been taking our money, might perhaps declare against us; for I am afraid, that the hopes of a present addition of territory, or a present view of the imperial diadem, will always be more prevalent with most of the princes of Germany, than a distant prospect of the good of their country.

As to his majesty's union with his allies, I shall always be glad, Sir, to hear of its subsisting in its full vigour, provided we never think of keeping it subsisting by a sacrifice of the true interest of the nation; and I can see no reason why we should pay for keeping it subsisting, at a time when we have so little money to spare; for we may always be more useful to our allies than they can ever be to us: In case of our having a war with France, we have not one ally that can be of use to us, without involving us in a war upon the continent; and the support of such wars will, I fear, at last prove our ruin; because it makes us neglect prosecuting the war by sea and in America, and because France can always support a war upon the continent of Europe at a much less expence than we can. The French armies are mostly composed of their own national troops, have less pay than our armies have, and generally have all their provisions from their own country, or when they march to any great distance, they support themselves at the expence of their enemies. On the other hand, our armies upon the continent of Europe are mostly composed of foreign troops, have higher pay than the French have, and besides paying the troops, we must like-

wife pay subsidies to their princes; to which let us add, that all the provisions for our armies, except cloathing our own national troops, must come from foreign countries, and must be paid for by us in ready money. Nay, when we have been so lucky as to penetrate into the enemy's country, I never heard that our armies supported themselves at their expence, or that our generals accounted for the contributions they raised.

This, Sir, should make us cautious of ever calling upon any of our allies, or attempting to draw them into our quarrel, unless we can form such a confederacy upon the continent of Europe, as may be able to carry on the war against France with a probability of success, and without much of our assistance; and the forming of such a confederacy we may render impossible, if we should raise among the princes and states of Europe an opinion of our officiously intermeddling in their affairs, which may be the consequence of our giving ourselves so much to do about the election of a king of the Romans.

To conclude, Sir, there are so many, and such strong objections, against almost every part of the address proposed, that I cannot but approve of the noble lord's motion for an amendment, and therefore it shall have my hearty concurrence.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.]

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Remarks on Proposals lately made for repealing most of the Poor-Laws, and for erecting County Work-Houses.

SEVERAL new schemes having been lately formed for the better maintenance of the poor, and resolutions taken for greatly altering the good and wholesome laws now in being, for their relief and employ-

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ment:

ment : And finding, upon the most strict and impartial examination, that the designed alterations tend, not to the amendment, but the annihilation and total repeal of those laws, and the introducing a new and confused method, highly injurious both to the poor, and to most of the parishes in this kingdom ; a few animadversions upon them are necessary.

I must humbly premise this remark, that, from the projects formed, it appears, that the contrivers of them were never practically acquainted with the execution of our present laws relating to the poor : But what is here said, is from many years actual experience, in a populous parish.

I. Let it therefore be observed, that the defects complained of, are not in the laws themselves, but actually in the execution of the laws ; to which proper remedies may be applied, as will appear by a few instances.

The legislature hath provided, in the amplest manner, for the employment and comfortable maintenance, of such poor in every parish as are able to work : And for the relief and indulgent care of the lame, infirm, impotent, or old, who are unable to labour. So that our present system of laws relating to the poor, is as perfect as any human institution can be : Which every intelligent person, who has examined them throughout, must readily confess.

But, for the sake of those who have not had leisure or opportunity to look into those affairs, I shall give a few extracts from the laws now in force concerning the poor.

By statute 43 Eliz. the churchwardens and overseers of the poor are enjoined to " take order, for setting to work the children of all such, whose parents shall not by the said churchwardens and overseers be thought able to keep and maintain their children ; and also for setting to work all such persons, married or

unmarried, having no means to maintain them, and using no ordinary and daily trade to get their living by : And also to raise weekly, or otherwise, a convenient stock of flax, hemp, wool, thread, iron, and other ware and stuff, to set the poor on work ; and also competent sums of money, for and towards the necessary relief of the lame, impotent, old, blind, &c. and also for the putting out of such children to be apprentices. And the justices of peace, or any one of them, are empowered to send to the house of correction, or common goal, such as shall not employ themselves to work, being appointed thereunto, as aforesaid."

The statute 7 Jac. I. c. 3. provides also for the binding out of apprentices, and the well employing the monies given for that use.

By statute 12 and 13 Car. II. c. 12. Corporations, or work-houses, are erected in the cities of London and Westminster, and in other towns and places within the weekly bills of mortality.

And by statute 9 Geor. I. " Churchwardens and overseers of the poor, in any parish, &c. with the consent of the major part of the inhabitants, assembled in vestry or other publick meeting for that purpose, are empowered to purchase or hire any house, or houses, in the same parish, and to contract with any persons for the lodging, keeping, maintaining, and employing any or all such poor in their respective parishes, &c. as shall desire to receive relief or collection from the same parish. And where any parish shall be too small to purchase or hire such house or houses for the poor of their own parish only, it shall be lawful for two or more such parishes, with the consent of the major part of their inhabitants, and with the approbation of any justice of peace, to unite in purchasing, hiring, or taking such houses. And if any poor person, or persons, shall refuse to be lodged, kept, and main-

maintained in such houses, he, she, or they so refusing, shall not be intitled to ask or demand relief or collection."

From these few extracts, it most plainly appears, that our laws have amply provided, that the vast sums ^A raised for the use of the poor, should be expended, not on their mere maintenance only, but on their employment :—That there is great care taken in them, that the children of the poor should be educated in habits of industry, by being bound apprentices :—That tho' many parishes are too small separately to raise a stock, sufficient wherewith to employ their poor, yet they may unite for that purpose.

Such are our laws ; and, therefore, what must be thought of the mighty bustle lately made upon this subject, as if it had been entirely neglected by former parliaments ? ^C

It appears, then, upon the least examination, that the defects complained of do not proceed from the want of good laws, but from a bad execution of them. ^D

And from fact, and repeated experience, it is found, that the defects in the execution of the laws relating to the poor, are the following ; which may easily be redressed, and call indeed for redress.

1. The rates are partially and unequally made *. The leaders, who are generally the wealthiest and most considerable men in parishes, screen themselves too much, and lay the burden on the middling and inferior inhabitants. And these cannot openly complain, or loudly remonstrate against it, without much hurting themselves, and perhaps entirely losing their business, which for the most part depends on the others.

Now, to remedy this inconvenience, it should be enacted, that a ^G

box, with a hole in the lid, should be deposited in the vestry, or near the door of every parish church, into which any aggrieved person might privately thrust a paper, containing his complaint, and denoting who is not equally rated with himself : And to these complaints proper regard ought to be had, when a new rate is made. Or if there should not, upon a proper application to the justices, the rate ought not to be confirmed, till the aggrieved person has obtained redress.

2. Another defect in the execution of the poor-laws is, that the overseers too readily distribute the parish money, without consulting the rest of the parishioners, or even their fellow-overseers or churchwardens : They frequently distribute it to improper objects, to lewd, drunken, clamorous, or idle wretches ; according to favour or affection ; to relations ; to customers to their shops, &c.

Statutes 3 Will. & Mary, c. 11. §. 11. and 9 Geo. I. §. 1, 2. forbid indeed such partial and audacious proceedings, but lay no penalty on the offenders : Whereas any officer presuming to act in that manner, ought to pay the money out of his own pocket.

^E And to prevent the like inconveniences for the future, it should farther be enacted, that in order to provide for occasional poor (such poor as are not in the workhouse, or in the standing yearly list) the parishioners should stay at church every ^F Sunday, after sermon is ended ; (which would be the most convenient in country parishes, where the houses are scattered about and at a distance.) Or else, that they should meet weekly, at a certain place and hour, and relieve occasional objects, who should then appear, or else make an order for

* Lord chief justice Hale long ago observed, that " Tradesmen, not enduring their personal estates should be charged, throw the whole load on the rents of lands and houses, which alone are not sufficient to raise a stock". — And that " The overseers being parishioners are unwilling to charge themselves, or displease their neighbours."

for that purpose, entering it into a book, and subscribing it with their own hands. And that each parish should keep an account or counter-part of these occasional reliefs, to be a comptrol against the overseers accounts. Such frequent meetings are the only method to keep a parish's affairs in good order.

As for accidents and misfortunes, the unhappy objects ought immediately to be taken care of by the officers of the parish where the accidents happen, under a great penalty; if the persons cannot be removed with the utmost safety: Adding, however, this provision, that the parents or masters of the unhappy sufferers (if able) should be at half the expence of the cure and maintenance of the said sufferers: Which half, or proportion of expence, should be adjudged and set by two neighbouring justices.

3. A third defect in the execution of the laws relating to the poor, is, the overseers neglecting to account; some even for two or three years, or more. The act of 17 George II. hath indeed made an excellent provision against this neglect, by ordering, that "the churchwardens and overseers of the poor shall yearly, within 14 days after other overseers shall be nominated and appointed to succeed them, deliver unto such succeeding overseers, a just, true, and perfect account in writing, fairly entered in a book or books to be kept for that purpose, and signed by the said churchwardens and overseers, of all sums of money by them received, or rated and assessed and not received; and also of all goods, &c. that shall be in their hands; and shall also pay and deliver over all sums of money, goods, &c. as shall be in their hands, unto such succeeding overseers of the poor; which said account shall be verified by oath. — And in case such churchwardens and overseers shall refuse or neglect to make and yield up such account, &c. it shall be lawful for two justices of the peace to commit him or them to the common goal, until they shall have given such account."

But you will say, who cares to be so severe upon his good neighbours? If, indeed, so much over-complaisance, or such a spirit of indolence, reigns in parishes, an addition ought to be made to this statute, to compel them by large fines (which should be levied by warrant of justices for the use of the poor) to bring their overseers regularly to account, in pursuance of the said statute; and that upon the complaint of any one inhabitant.

To which may be added, that the justices, or their clerks, should be authorized to call upon the overseers of every parish at Easter, when others are appointed, to

produce their accounts, revised and approved by the parishioners, (as the archdeacons summon churchwardens to exhibit their presentments) and to fine them upon their neglect or refusal.

A Such are the usual and most flagrant defects in the execution of the poor-laws.

II. But, now, if we consider the proposed alterations, by county work-houses, and common funds, very far will they be found from remedying those and the like defects.

B For, let any impartial person, that ever had the least notion of human nature, judge, whether there will not be the utmost room for partial and unequal rates, when all the inhabitants of the parish they are imposed upon, are not present, or even consulted, at the making of them; or even can be, without the utmost trouble and charge.

C Suppose, the making of the rates should, for a while, be left to the overseers of the respective parishes, they would (I assure them) frequently be called upon to enlarge their assessments: And the power of assessing themselves would soon be taken from them, upon some pretence or other; and double of what they had ever paid before, if not more, would be exacted from them with the utmost rigour. This has been the case in most places where corporation work-houses have been erected.

E Again, what ample room will there be for wasting and misapplying the vast sums laid and raised upon the parishes? How shall parishioners know, whether their own particular poor are well and honestly taken care of? Must parishioners travel 10 or perhaps 20 miles, to observe and take care of those things? What trouble and what charge would that occasion? Who can have so much time or money to spare, as to submit thereto; at least for any continuance?

F And as for such endless and complicated accounts as must necessarily be kept; what able accomptant will undertake that burden? How will the respective parishes know, whether their money is honestly and fairly laid out? And whoever pays money for such publick service, has a right to know and observe with his own eyes in what manner it is bestowed.

G So that, in a word, no method can be contrived fuller of glaring absurdities; or that would open a wider door to all the cheats and impositions imaginable.

Therefore the best, the safest, and the most rational means, is to continue, without alteration, the commendable method which many parishes are come into, of erecting distinct work houses, I mean one in every parish of any tolerable bigness: Where the poor are well looked to; kept in-

industriously employed ; and managed under all the parishioners inspection ; in the most frugal as well as honest manner. Advantages which would entirely be lost in such rambling and overgrown places as county work-houses.

Instead, therefore, of destroying and setting aside this laudable institution of private or parochial work-houses, it ought to be made universal as much as possible, and parishes ought to be encouraged to set them up : But to compel them, I think, is not consistent with our constitution.

[What our correspondent further mentions on this subject, will be very acceptable ; and the sooner we have it, the better.]

From the Westminster Journal, Nov. 2.

History of the Stadtholdership : Occasioned by the Death of his late Serene Highness the PRINCE of ORANGE *.

NOTHING does so much honour to monarchy, as the readiness in subjects of republics to have recourse to something like it, whenever their affairs were in a dangerous condition : This happened frequently among the Grecian states, and also in Rome, where they had a legal provision for that purpose, by which, when the very constitution of the state was declining, they invested a certain person with absolute power ; as Agamemnon, Leonidas, and Philip of Macedon among the Greeks, who presided over their confederate armies ; and as in Rome, under the title of dictator, who was to take care that the commonwealth suffered no detriment. This evinces that they perceived the necessity of yielding to that government for certain seasons, tho' they provided for the abolition of it as soon as that necessity was over : Which example was followed by the Dutch, when they revolted from the Spanish monarchy, and chose William I. prince of Orange for captain general and stadtholder of the United Provinces. This prince was principally concerned in promoting the union of the 7 provinces, and, happily for his countrymen, defeated all the attempts of the duke of Alva, the Spanish general, for reducing the provinces to the obedience of Philip II. who was so exasperated at the conduct and popularity of the prince, that he hired Balthazar Gerard to assassinate him, which was executed on July 10, 1584, in his own palace at Delft. The states immediately conferred all his honours and employments upon his son, prince Maurice, who held his authority till 1626, when he was succeeded by his brother Frederick Henry, under whose administration the states began to flourish in a considerable light. Frederick Henry

died in 1647, and was succeeded by his son William II : It was with him the states, or rather some ambitious members of the republick, began their quarrels, which they were the better able to manage, since, by the military virtues of the princes of Orange, they had triumphed over all their enemies, and were acknowledged as a free state : But, before these broils were totally composed, the prince died, and, 7 days after, the princess Mary his widow, who was the eldest daughter of Charles I. of England, was brought to bed of William III. prince of Orange, afterwards king of England. In 1654 the states general made a treaty with Oliver Cromwell, by which they engaged to exclude the young prince from all employments ; and soon after they made a law to abolish the office of stadtholder, with the posts of captain general and admiral, which was called, *The act of Exclusion* : But in the peace concluded between Charles II. and the states general, in 1668, it was agreed, that when the prince of Orange was at age, he should enjoy the posts of captain general and admiral : Whether this was really intended, or not, is uncertain ; however, when the French, in 1672, invaded their provinces, the states found the necessary quotas for levying troops were denied by several of the cities, until a captain general was nominated ; and the people having assassinated and tore to pieces the De Witts, whom they suspected to be in the French interest, compelled the states not only to declare the prince of Orange stadtholder, but to send deputies to release him from the oath he had taken never to accept of that employment : The prince was elected captain general and admiral of the United Provinces, as also governor of Holland and Zealand, whereby he was restored to all the posts and honours, which his ancestors had exercised so much to the welfare and reputation of the republick ; He found his country in a melancholy situation, invaded, on three different sides, by the armies of France, Cologne, and Munster ; molested at sea by the English ; and distracted by intestine commotions ; yet the young prince nobly encountered and overcame the difficulties that surrounded him. As the people were for removing several magistrates, his highness sent circular letters to all the towns, declaring that the calamities of the state proceeded chiefly from the treachery and cowardice of the governors, officers, and soldiers appointed to defend the frontier places : The prince put himself at the head of the Dutch forces ; he disappointed the attempts of marshal Luxemburg ; he drove the French from Naerden, in the province of Holland ; and

* See an account of his death, marriage, issue, &c. in our last, p. 473, 474.

and obliged them to abandon their conquests in the provinces of Utrecht, Guelderland, and Overysfel: He also sent admiral Ruyter with a strong squadron, to drive the French out of the Caribbee islands; and tho' it was an ineffectual attempt, yet the prince recovered the reputation and the territories of his country, procured an honourable peace, and retained his dignity to his death; after which the form of government, that had subsisted before he was made stadtholder, was resumed. William III. appointed John William Frizo, prince of Nassau Diets, for his successor to the hereditary possessions of the house of Orange; who was elected hereditary stadtholder of Friesland, but was accidentally drowned in passing a river in Holland, on July 14, 1711, leaving his late serene highness William Charles Henry Frizo, his only son (by Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel,) who was born on the very day he was drowned, for his successor.

The authority of the princes of Orange, as it must be acknowledged to have had a most essential part in the first frame of the Dutch government, and in all the fortunes thereof, during the whole growth and progress of the state: So, has it ever preserved a very strong root, not only in six of the provinces, but even in the general and popular affections of the province of Holland itself, whose states have formerly endeavoured to suppress, or exclude it.

The successful invasion of Dutch Brabant, in the late war, by count Lowendahl, the French general, and the clamours of the people against the venality and corruption of their governors, obliged the republick to have recourse to the same means as proved their preservation in 1672, by electing a stadtholder. The late prince of Orange sent a letter to the states of Zealand, offering to their noble mightinesses, to whom he had the honour of being a vassal, his person and services for their defence; being ready to risk with joy, and with the same zeal that his ancestors had shewn, his life and fortune for the publick good; for that he would repair where they should think fit, to contribute, at his own charges and expence, without any to the province, every thing in his power for their common defence*. The states of Zealand, upon receipt of this letter, unanimously concurred in a resolution, which was passed on April 28, 1747, whereby their noble mightinesses nominated the prince of Orange stadtholder, captain general, and admiral of the province of Zealand: Which resolution was immediately notified to the prince, who sent another letter to the

states, wherein he acquainted them, "That his zeal for the publick welfare, his love for his country, the blood from whence he descended, and the name that he bore, did not suffer him to reject so unanimous a request †." The utility of this resolution of the states of Zealand was apparent to all the inhabitants of the United Provinces; the city of Rotterdam followed the example, the whole province of Holland concurred, and all the other provinces were so desirous of pursuing the steps of the province of Zealand, that the prince of Orange, on May 2, 1747, was appointed, in the assembly of the states general, stadtholder, captain general, and admiral in chief of the United Provinces; and, on the 4th, his serene highness was installed into the dignity of stadtholder, to the universal joy of the republick: For the administration of the government was then, in a great measure, invested in the prince of Orange, partly as stadtholder, and partly as captain general and admiral in chief: The states alone had the power of making war or concluding peace, of entering into foreign alliances, raising of taxes, and coining of money; but the prince had the disposal of all military commands both by land and sea, in time of war by his own commission, in time of peace by that of the states; as stadtholder or governor, he represented the supreme civil magistrate, in which capacity he pardoned offenders, and nominated magistrates; the towns presented him the names of three, out of which he chose one: In him resided the dignity of the state; he had a palace, a court, his guards and all other marks of external grandeur incident to princes: To him foreign ministers paid their court, as did every one who was inclined to serve his country in the fleet or army; in the council of state he had a seat, and a decisive voice, but not in the assembly of the states general; tho' nothing could be transacted there without his knowledge, or against his consent. It is very certain, from the exercise of this office in the United Provinces, that the power of the republick was never at a stand, till the office of stadtholder was laid aside; and, in the opinion of the judicious and impartial people, the commonwealth has been declining ever since: Of this the republick was also thoroughly sensible, and in such a manner that, on the 21st of November following, the dignity of stadtholder of the province of Holland, was made perpetual in the prince of Orange, and his issue, whether male or female ‡; which example was also followed by the rest of the provinces: But this dignity was never

* See London Magazine for 1747, p. 217.

† Ibid. p. 218.

‡ Ibid. p. 519.

to be possessed by any king or elector, nor by any prince that did not profess the protestant religion, as by law established in the republick; and in case the stadtholdership should ever descend to a prince or princefs under age, they were to be educated within the province of Holland; and this settlement of the succession on the descendants of the female issue was not to take place, unless the female heirs married with the especial consent and approbation of the states. And it was likewise enacted by the states, that in case the said dignity should devolve on a princefs, she should enjoy it with the title of governante, and have her seat in the states, and in all the colleges, in the same manner as the stadtholders: And as she was to be invested with all the authority annexed to the dignity of captain and admiral general, she was to appoint, in time of war, an able commander, of the protestant religion, but of no kingly or electoral dignity, to head the troops in her stead, who was to take an oath to follow and obey the instructions that should be given him by the states. And as the stadtholdership might devolve to a minor, then the princefs his mother should, during his minority, act as a guardian, with the title of governante, and enjoy all the privileges annexed to it, till the minor was of age; but if she should die, or marry again, then the states were to supply that guardianship, in the manner they should think most advantageous. Besides these honours, the states general also presented his serene highness with a diploma, constituting him hereditary stadtholder and captain general of Dutch Brabant, Flanders, and the upper quarter of Guelderland, a dignity never enjoyed by any of his predecessors; and the East-India company of the chambers of Amsterdam and Delft, also appointed him director and governor general of their trade and settlements in the Indies.

This alteration in the government of the United Provinces was productive of the most beneficial consequences to the republick, its allies, and all Europe: For, by the vigilance of the stadtholder in augmenting the forces, the French were obliged to address themselves, at length, to the maritime powers for peace; who then answered these advices in the only proper manner, that is, in concert with themselves; a method that had all imaginable success, since it occasioned the procuration of peace, at the very time when the French were at the gates of the republick; for as soon as England and the United Provinces kept the same language, and combined in the same views, they rendered themselves infinitely more for-

November, 1751.

midable, than when their forces were entire, and the French at a distance from their frontiers: An example demonstrative of the necessity of the ancient system, which supposes a strict alliance, and an inseparable union, between Great-Britain and the republick; a maxim so sacred, that on it are dependent the safety and prosperity of two potent people, who have so often defended, and with so much success, their own liberty, and that of the rest of Europe: Therefore, that the illustrious family of Nassau may be perpetuated to latest posterity, is, or ought to be, the prayer of every one who wishes the continuance of peace, or is animated with the love of liberty.

But, alas! all mankind have lost a friend in this excellent prince; commerce seems expiring at his tomb; while poor Batavia sinks beneath her cumberous load of affliction: Nor can Britain be insensible of the blow; it pierces home to her heart; and brings fresh to her soul the memory of her royal Frederick, the beloved patron of arts, and encourager of science.

On the DEATH of his late Serene Highness, the PRINCE of ORANGE.

TO stay the barb'rous hand; to check the stride

Of raging royalty, and tyrant pride:
To lure coy freedom to her lov'd recess;
And with tranquillity mankind to bless:
To teach wide-spreading commerce how
to range, [exchange:
And make whole provinces one grand
To guard religion sacred in her fane;
To tame rash France, and scourge imperious
Spain:
E To shelter merit; industry to chear;
And make the rose-wreath'd plenty crown
the year:
For these blest purposes, did heav'n design
Each hero of the great Nassovian line:
Europe has often seen some brave Nassau
Keep the base tyrants of the world in awe;
While bleeding from the heart, poor Belgia
stood, [blood;
F Her lands destroy'd, her cities bath'd in
Chear'd by the eye of Orange, soon she
rose, [foes.
And pour'd vindictive vengeance on her
Oh! may the noble line still flourish long;
Still merit and obtain the muses song:
The muse on freedom ever did attend,
And shed a tear when freedom lost a friend.
G The virtuous pearl now trembles in her eye,
For, hark! her lov'd Van Haaren swells
the sigh;
Pays the last gentle tributary due,
Laments the prince, the friend, and patriot
too;
S s s The

The

The loving husband, and the tender fire ;
 To all he sweetly tunes his mournful lyre ;
 Weeps o'er the great good man ; for
 here he found, [bound,
 A miracle !——a prince to honour }
 A courtier, truth and honesty had }
 crown'd !

*Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in the
 Country to his Friend in Town : Contain-
 ing the Opinions of some WISEACRES up-
 on the Alteration of the STYLE.*

EVER since we heard of the intention of the parliament to make us reckon by the new stile, various and strange have been the opinions of our country philosophers, who are very numerous ; for every man you meet has an opinion to maintain, and something to say upon this subject. Wherefore, whenever I get into company, I throw the ball amongst them. Mention being made, that next year was to be 11 days shorter than the present, one of the company wisely observed, that he did not like the project, for by this means, said he, we must pay our rent 11 days before it is due, servants must be paid for time they do not serve, bonds will become due before their time, with many other hardships, too tedious to mention. But still I would be glad to know, what will become of these 11 days, which you say are to be discarded in September. Now if 11 days must be turned off, or dropt, I think it would be much better to take them from about midsummer, when there is scarce any night at all, and add them to the winter days, which would shorten the nights, increase labour without doors, and save candles. Nay, said another, that will never pass, for, to be sure, the chandlers, the play-houses, the taverns, and the masters and lovers of all entertainments by candle-light, who are three parts in four of the nation, would petition against it. But I will tell you what may be well done with them, they may be sent to the north, where they have so much need of them in a night of six months long. And who knows but the streamers or Auroræ Boreales, observed of late years, are the ghosts of some days discarded in another country, and wandering about to look for a place of residence, which yet they have not found. I do not know, said another, how that may be, but this I know, that many inconveniences (as my neighbour said) must arise from this scheme ; for example, suppose a man is condemned on the 2d of September next, and is to be hanged on the 14th, why, by this scheme he is hanged next day ; and if hanging a man 11 days before his time, be not murder in a sheriff, I know not what

is. Suppose a woman made pregnant in our present way of reckoning, and the doctors and midwives are positive she must be delivered on the 14th of September next, must she not miscarry, if they tell truth ? and here is danger of murder ; or if her delivery was fixed for the 8th, she must not be delivered at all, or at least till the year following ; and here is more danger of murder. Or suppose by an old patent a fair is to be held on the 9th, and the patentee sets his customs for so much yearly, must not the tenant lose a fair, and yet pay his rent ? very hard indeed, and mere murder ! But after all, what end will this answer, cannot matters remain as they were ? To which it was answered, that it would make us agree with our neighbours in our reckoning, and reform our calendar and almanacks. Ay, replied the other, if it would promote a general and lasting peace, I should like it very well ; but, instead of that, I fear it will promote an intestine war among ourselves. What will become of interest money for 11 days ? How much must be lost there ? But as to our calendar, have you any thing to object to it ? Was it not made at the reformation ? And did you ever see a better almanack than Watson's in all your life ? Does he not foretel eclipses, Sundays, holidays, festivals, fairs, vestries, quarter-sessions, nay, the times people ought to go to church in Dublin, lest they should quite forget it, with the very names of the churches ? which is more than ever Whalley or his predecessors did. Indeed he says nothing of the weather or the assizes, which if he did, we could manage our farms the better, fix our races, the mending our girths and saddles, buying new cloaths, and iron to shoe our horses, and not have too many things, with a process or two, come upon our backs at once, as it sometimes happens. One who had been listening all this while, like a sow in the beans, said, none of you gentlemen have yet satisfied me, as to the manner of dropping these 11 days. I can no more believe that September the 4th shall be September the 15th, than I can believe transubstantiation. Can an act of parliament cause an eclipse of the sun for 11 days ? Or is day-light to be arrested and confined in a dark dungeon so long ? Or are all his majesty's subjects to take such a dose of opium on the 2d at night, as will set them to sleep till the 14th in the morning. Or is there another Jupiter to come and beget Hercules's for 11 days ? Satisfy me in these points, and then I shall submit. But I do not think that an act of parliament can deprive me of my senses and reason, any more than the council of Trent,

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON
MAGAZINE.

S I R,

THE immortality of the soul having been lately brought into question, and the negative, or rather the mortality or annihilation of the soul attempted to be proved philosophically, tho' the author's arguments are very unphilosophical and absurd; yet lest they should impose upon weak minds, I think, you should insert something by way of answer; and if you have nothing better, I hope, you will give a place to what follows.

In order to judge whether the soul be immortal or no, it is absolutely necessary to form as adequate an idea of it as we can during its union with the body; and in order to this, we must examine how we first came to form or acquire the idea of what we call our soul. For this purpose I cannot do better than to give some extracts from a little tract I met with about ten years ago, for proving the immateriality and free-agency of the soul; because it is shorter, and better adapted to the capacities of the unlearned, than Mr. Baxter's enquiry into the nature of the human soul.

The author, after having shewn very naturally, and I believe truly, how we receive or form our ideas, particularly those of space, matter, substance or being, quality, divisibility, &c. comes next to examine our idea of motion, and how we come to distinguish between what we call necessary motion, and what we call voluntary motion. Which chapter he concludes thus.

Sect. 5. My idea of self or voluntary motion, being of great consequence in my search after the true nature of things, therefore it is absolutely necessary to form a clear and distinct idea of what we call voluntary motion; for which reason, and in order to determine, whether or no it be a motion that is originally produced in any part or parts of my body, without the assistance of an impulse from any part of matter, I say, for this end, I try to walk from one end of the room to the other, or to move my right or left hand, my thumb or little finger; whereupon I clearly perceive, by reflection upon what I feel within myself, that I have a power to move my body when and as often as I please from one end of the room to the other, or to move either my right or left hand, my thumb, or little finger; or finally to move neither of them, just as I please. This power, I say, I plainly perceive, I am as much convinced that I feel or perceive it, as I can be convinced that I feel pain when I put my finger into the fire; therefore with respect to myself, I must grant, that I am indue-

with a quality or power of self or voluntary motion. This, as to myself, I must grant; but I can no more demonstrate to another man, that I perceive in myself such a power or quality, than I can demonstrate to him, that I feel pain when my finger is in the fire, or that I see St.

A Paul's church at noon-day, when my eyes are open, and the church full in my view. For his knowledge or perception of this power or quality, therefore, I must refer him entirely to what he feels or perceives within himself; and if he should take it into his head to deny, that upon reflection he feels or perceives such a quality or power within himself, I should no more undertake to convince him of it, or rather to make him acknowledge it, than I would undertake to convince him, or to make him acknowledge, that he feels pain when his finger is in the fire, or that he sees St. Paul's church at noon-day, when his eyes are open, and the church full in his view. The attempt would be ridiculous in the one case as well as the other.

C In the next chapter, the author goes on as follows:

Sect. 1. After having, as mentioned in the foregoing chapter, convinced myself, that I am indue with a self-motive power or quality, I consider that every power or quality must exist in or belong to some substance or being, therefore this quality must exist in my body, or proceed from the modification of the parts of my body, or it must not; which of course leads me to consider, whether this quality can exist in matter, or proceed from any modification of the parts of any material substance.

E Sect. 2. That the quality which we call a self-motive power, does not, nor can exist in any rude mass, or atom, (which is only a minute rude mass) of matter, I am upon the very first reflection convinced; for from our idea of matter every man must conclude, that no rude mass or atom of matter can of itself begin to move, or to move in any new direction. Therefore, if this self-motive power be a quality that exists in my body, it must be the result of, or proceed from a certain modification of the parts of which my body is composed.

F Sect. 3. From anatomy I know, that my body is a machine, or a modified piece of matter, consisting of several different and heterogeneous parts; and that every new motion of my foot, hand or finger, or any other member of my body, is produced or impelled, and directed, by those parts of my corporeal machine, which we call nerves, muscles, &c. But then I know that those nerves and muscles, before they begin to move, or before they begin to move in any direction different from

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the

the immediate preceding, which they must do, in order to produce this new motion, or new direction, in my foot, hand, or finger, must be put in motion, or receive a new direction from something else; and if it be from any material part within me, such as the blood, or what we call the animal spirits, which, by beginning to move, puts my nerves and muscles in motion, or by beginning to move in a new direction, gives my nerves and muscles that new direction, by which the new direction of my foot, hand, or finger, is produced, then that material part, be it what it will, must have been moved by, or must have received that new direction from, some other material part beginning to move, or beginning to move in a new direction, within my body; so that at last I must come to the first atom, or primary constituent part of the matter, of which my body is composed, which began to move, or which began to move in that particular direction, and by which my foot, hand, or finger, was by the intermediate material causes, impelled and directed to move as it did.

SECT. 4. Of this atom, or primary constituent part of my body, which first begins to move, or which first begins to move in a new direction, I must either say, that it moved itself, or that it was moved by an imperceptible impulse from some part of matter without my body, or that it was moved by some substance or being that is not material. That a rude mass or atom of matter should of itself begin to move, or that it should of itself begin to move in any new direction, is what I know I cannot suppose; therefore I must either say, that it began to move, or to move in that new direction, by an imperceptible impulse from some part of matter without my body; or I must say, that it was moved, or began to be moved in that new direction, by some substance or being that is not material. If I should say, that it began to move, or to move in that new direction, by an imperceptible impulse from some part of matter without my body, that part of matter must have begun to move, or to move in a new direction, by means of an impulse from some other part of matter, and so in *infinitum*; consequently every new motion or direction of my foot, hand, or finger, must depend upon, and proceed from an infinite chain of causes or motions, every one of which, as it proceeds from a material impulse, must be necessary; therefore every motion of my foot, hand, or finger must be necessary and not voluntary; and consequently no such motion could communicate to me the idea of that sort of motion, which

we call voluntary or self-motion, or of that quality or power which we call a self-motive power, and which every man so evidently feels or perceives himself to be indued with. Therefore, I must at last conclude, that the atom, or primary constituent part of my body, which first begins to move, or to move in any new direction, must be moved, or moved in that new direction, by some substance or being that is not material; and consequently, that the quality which we call the self-motive power, is a quality which does not exist in my body, nor proceed from any modification of the parts of which my body is composed; but that it is a quality, which exists in or belongs to some immaterial substance or being.

SECT. 5. Being thus fully convinced, that the quality I find myself indued with, which we call the self-motive power, or the power of voluntary motion, is a quality that cannot exist in my body, or proceed from any modification of the parts of which my body is composed; and consequently, that it is a quality which cannot exist or inhere in matter, however modified or organized; but that it must exist or inhere in some substance or being that is not material; therefore I must from this quality perceive and be convinced, that there is an immaterial being or substance, which is indued with a quality or power of moving some internal part, or some of the internal parts of my body, perhaps what we call the animal spirits, and by their means, of moving my body, and several of the members thereof, when and which way it pleases. Then by abstracting this immaterial being from the quality by which I perceive it, I form that idea which I call my soul; and from thence I afterwards form that abstract general idea, which we call spirit.

SECT. 6. Having shewn how we come at the knowledge of the existence of that being which we call spirit, let us compare this knowledge with the knowledge we have of that substance which we call matter, and we shall find that we arrive at both in the same way, and that the knowledge we have of spirit is as certain as the knowledge we have of matter. We know nothing of the substance called matter, no more than we do of the substance called spirit; we neither know, nor can know any thing of either, but by its qualities, that is to say, by the ideas it communicates to our minds; and as to the method of acquiring or coming at the knowledge of spirit, it is the very same with that by which we acquire or come at the knowledge of matter. By my sense of feeling, I discover that quality of matter, which we call

call resistance: This quality, I know, must exist or inhere in something, and upon comparing this quality with what we call space, I find it cannot possibly exist or inhere in that existence which we call space; therefore I am convinced, there must be in some parts of space, another sort of existence, to which, in a general and abstract sense, I give the name matter. Again, by reflection I discover in myself that quality which we call the self-motive power, or the power of voluntary motion: This quality I know must exist or inhere in some substance or being, and upon comparing this quality with what we call matter, I find it cannot possibly exist or inhere in that substance which we call matter, however modified or organized; therefore I am convinced, there must be another sort of substance or being, which, with respect to myself I call my soul, and which, in a general and abstract sense, I call spirit.

The author afterwards shews, how we come at the knowledge of many other qualities or faculties of the soul, such as perceiving, contemplating, comparing ideas, and volition, all which he shews to be qualities of the soul only; and in his last chapter he answers all the arguments that are brought for supporting that ridiculous doctrine of our being *necessary agents*: I say, ridiculous, because the very terms are contradictory; for nothing can be an agent unless it be a *free agent*: No one will say, that the spring of a watch is an agent, or that the stone that falls from a house and kills a man, is an agent; for tho' material substances often produce effects upon one another, that which produces the effect is no more an agent, than that on which the effect is produced, if we speak philosophically, and make use of no term but in its proper and genuine signification; which, indeed, we rarely do; and from hence proceed most of the errors and disputes we are led into, particularly that about the mortality of the human soul.

From what is premised every man may form a pretty distinct idea of his soul; and tho' we cannot account for that connection which at present subsists between the soul and the body, yet we must conclude, that it is a being of a quite different nature, and consequently distinct from the body, which it now actuates and directs. If so, it may cease to actuate the body, when the body becomes unfit to be actuated, but it cannot cease to be; for, surely, it cannot put an end to its own being, and whoever affirms that God Almighty will put an end to its being, must prove what he affirms; which, I am very sure, it is impossible for any man to do,

In order to elude this argument, a late author has erected power into a being or substance; whereas, if we reflect never so little, we must conclude, that it is only one of the qualities of a being; and consequently it is ridiculous to say, that because a powerful being ceases to act upon any particular piece of matter, or in any particular manner, therefore that being ceases to be. God Almighty has for a time so connected the soul with the body, and, if I may say so, confined its power, that during this connection it cannot act upon any other part of matter but by the means of that body, nor exert any of its other faculties but by the parts of that body; nor can it actuate the body any longer than the body remains fit to be actuated, according to those laws which he has prescribed; but as the soul is in itself an active being, and matter in itself absolutely passive, we must conclude, that if it were not for this restraint laid upon it by its Creator, it might act upon any other part of matter, and exert all its other faculties without having any thing to do with any part of matter; and shall we say, that its being freed from this restraint, puts an end to its existence? Can any man be so blind as not to see the ridiculousness of this conclusion?

It is true, we cannot, in our present state, conceive how the soul, when separated from the body, can act upon any part of matter, or how it can receive the idea of any external object without the organs of sensation; but are we therefore to conclude, that it cannot? We now know that it does act upon some part of that matter of which our body is composed, we know that it does receive ideas of external objects, and we know that both these qualities are peculiar to the soul only: Why should we then suppose that the soul will lose either of these qualities, when disencumbered from the body? Is it not more reasonable to suppose that both will be more perfect? And that the soul will then perceive, and have a thorough knowledge of external objects that are purely spiritual, as well as those that are material or mixt?

If people would consider this seriously, they would have more reason to rejoice at death, than to be afraid of it, provided it came without any fault or neglect of their own. But as few men can bring themselves into an abstract way of thinking upon this subject, I shall suppose a curious complicated machine composed of an infinite number of levers, wheels, pulleys, screws, and wedges, all governed by a circulating fluid, kept in motion, as the fire engine is, by the successive rarefaction and

and condensation of the air : Suppose that a man placed in this machine should by means of some part of this fluid be able to move several parts of it, which way he pleased, and the whole whatever way he inclined to move it on the surface of this globe : Suppose the machine of such a nature, that he could make it very useful to himself, to mankind and and to the society, or on the contrary : And, lastly, suppose him placed in the government of it by a superior power, with directions to preserve it as long as he could, to make use of it for his own advantage so far as consistent with the good of mankind and the society to which he belonged, and never to risk its destruction but for the good of mankind or the society ; and these directions enjoined under severe penalties, and with promises of a high reward.

This machine and the man placed in it to govern it, may be considered as a sort of representation of the body and soul. The body is the machine, and a very wonderful one it is, the soul is the man who governs it ; and from the human passions and affections I could shew, that the soul has just such directions from our Creator, as I have mentioned. The destruction or the dissolution of the body no more implies the destruction or annihilation of the soul, (for dissolved it cannot be, as it does not consist of parts) than the destruction or dissolution of this machine would imply the destruction or death of the man that governed it. On the contrary he would be freed from his care, and punished or rewarded in proportion to his conduct.

To this I shall only add, that God Almighty has established a more intimate connection between the body and soul, than can be supposed between any machine and the man who governs it. The soul not only feels pain from any disorder in the body, but cannot fully exert even its own most peculiar faculties, until the body be compleatly formed for its purpose, or after the body is disordered or decayed ; but as those faculties neither depend on, nor can proceed from any modification or organization of matter, we must conclude, that this impotency in the soul is owing solely to that connection which God Almighty has established between it and the body ; and this connection he has established to make the soul the more careful of the body committed to its charge.

What I have said will, I hope, be maturely considered by those, who apply all the faculties both of their body and soul to the destruction of mankind, and the confusion of the society, to which they belong ; for such I must look upon all these to be, who endeavour to deprive the good

of their hopes, and to divest the wicked of their fears, with regard to a future state. I am, &c.

An Examination of the Strength of several of the principal purging Waters, especially of that of Jessop's Well. By the Rev. Stephen Hales, D. D. and F. R. S.

THE several quantities of sediment found in a pound avoirdupois of the following purging waters, evaporated away to driness, in Florence flasks, cut to a wide mouth, were thus,

Marybon-Fields near London 24 grains,
B — Peterstreet brew-house, Westminster, 27 gr.—Ebbham 34 gr.—Scarborough 40 gr.—Dog and Duck, Lambeth, 40½ gr.—Kilburn, 4 miles from London, in the way to Edgwar 43 gr.—Acton 44 gr.—Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, 60 gr.—Dr. Short says this is the best and strongest nitro-calcareous water in England, very bitter, having only a little subtil impalpable earth mixed with its salt.—Cobham-Well, a mile south of Church Cobham, Surrey, once 68 gr. another time 60.—Jessop's-Well, on Stoke-Common, in Mr. Vincent's manor, about 3 miles Southward of Claremont, Surrey, Sept. 11, 1749, after long dry weather, 82 gr. in a pound of the surface-water. Oct. 16, after a considerable quantity of rain, the surface-water yielded but 60 gr. Nov. 21, 65 grains.

This great inequality of the strength of the surface-water put me upon trying whether the water at the bottom of the well, near the springs, were stronger than the surface-water. And in order to this, I procured, Dec. 11, a bottle of the water near E the bottom, which was ten feet below the surface of the water ; which was done by tying an empty bottle to the end of a long pole, with a line fixed to the cork, to pull it out when at the bottom, for the water to fill it : And I had at the same time another bottle full of the surface-water. The lower water yielded 82 grains, and the surface-water but 48 grains ; and it was F the same upon a second evaporation of those waters. Hence we see how much stronger the water near the bottom is, than at the surface ; even when the preceding rains have been but moderate ; for they had not as yet been sufficient to raise the springs in this country much. Hence we see, that the stronger lower G water may easily be come at by means of a pump ; as also, that the upper land-springs, soon after rains, make the water near the surface weaker : But, in long dry weather, when there are no land-springs, the surface-water, and that at the bottom, are nearly

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nearly of an equal strength: For it requires time for the saline mineral virtue to be equally diffused thro' a mass of that depth of water, whose upper part is incessantly weakened by a land-spring of fresh water.

Hence we see how adviseable it is, in order to keep out the land-springs, to dig a narrow trench some feet depth, round the well, to be filled with stiff clay well rammed.

The mineral virtue in this water seems to be much like that of Cheltenham, in its shooting into very bitter, regular, oblong chrystals, which are, on that account, called nitrous, tho' they are not a true nitre; for neither these, nor those of Cheltenham, will deflagrate or flash in touch-paper, nor on burning charcoal, as true nitre will do; some of which still retain their form and firmness for 17 months since they were chrystallized; whereas the chrystallized salts of several other purging waters have crumbled, and in a great measure wasted away in much less time: A greater proportion of the salts of Jessop's-Well, shoot into oblong chrystals than those of Cheltenham; and its water also gives a stronger green tincture, with violet flowers. The purging quality resides chiefly in these chrystalline salts, and a small proportion of common salt; some of which there is in all these mineral waters.

The proportion also of its earthy calcarious matter, is but $\frac{1}{14}$ part of it; which, like that of Cheltenham, is but little, in comparison of the much greater quantity of it in other purging waters: It is also soft and impalpable, like that of Cheltenham, and not harsh and coarse, as it is in some other purging waters.

And as the quantity of purging salt in this water is considerably greater than in any other, so it is found by experience, that, proportionably a less quantity of it suffices, which makes it sit the better on the stomach. It is also observed to exhilarate those who take it.

It was observable of the sediment of several of these waters, that, when dried, and while hot, there ascended plenty of invisible volatile salt fumes, so pungent that the nose could not bear them. Hence we may reasonably conclude, that the waters which abound most with purging salts, such as those of Jessop's-Well, should be proportionably preferable to weaker waters, which are strengthened by boiling half away; whereby not only the more subtle active parts are evaporated; and those that are left are decomposed, and formed into new grosser combinations; as are also the calcarious particles, which are so fine as to

pass the filter before evaporation, but not after it. This was the reason which induced me to examine, by various repeated trials, and to give an account of the superior strength of Jessop's-Well water, above all others that I have examined or heard of.

When Jessop's well was cleaned, Oct. 16, 1749, after a considerable quantity of rain, after about half a foot depth of black muddy filth was taken out, then the natural fat sandy-coloured clay-bottom appeared; thro' several parts of which the water ouzed up at the rate of 160 gallons in 24 hours.

The water which then came fresh from the spring gave a weak blush with galls; but when put into bottles it did not do so next day; a sign that there is some degree of steel in it.

It was very observable, that the man who stood about 3 hours bare-legged in this well-water to clean it, was purged so severely for a week, that he said he would not venture, on any account, thus to clean the well again. And it was the same with another man, who cleaned the same well about 12 years since. And I am credibly informed by a merchant, that, being in a warehouse in Egypt to see senna baled up, it had the like purgative effect on him.

In order to get a satisfactory account of the efficacy of these waters, I desired Dr. Adee of Guildford, who has long prescribed them to his patients, to give me his opinion of them; which he has done in the following letter, viz.

Guildford, March 14, 1749.

S I R,

I HAVE found very advantageous and uncommon effects from the use of the waters of Jessop's well. Some of my patients, who have drank them steadily and cautiously, have been cured of obstinate scurvies. As I had a long time ago reason to think there was a fine volatile spirit in them, I therefore obliged some to drink them for a course of time at the well as an alterative, with very happy consequences. When I have ordered them as a purge, they have worked very smartly, but have not dispirited. I am glad to have it in my power to confirm your sentiments by my own observations; and am satisfied these waters, if continued a proper time, and taken in a proper manner, may be rendered very beneficial to mankind, according to the best opinion that can be formed by,

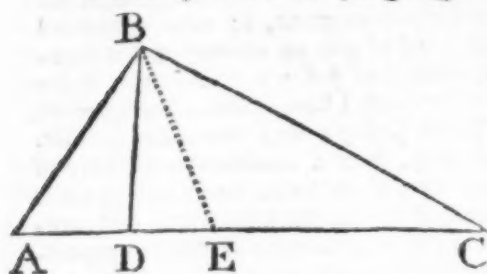
S I R,

Your most faithful humble servant,

SWITHIN ADEE.

Solution

Solution of the Surveying Question in the Mag. for Aug. last, p. 370.



PUT $AD = 40 = a$, $BD = 60 = b$, $BC = 130 = c$, and draw BE to bisect the angle DBC , and call $DE = x$.

Then (by Eu. 3.6.) $b : c :: x : \frac{c}{bx}$. Put

$\frac{c}{b} = d$, then $dx = EC$, and (by Lemma,

Page 238, of Mr. Simpson's algebra)

$\sqrt{bc - dxx} = BE$. Now (by the aforesaid proposition) $x : a :: \sqrt{bc - dxx} :$

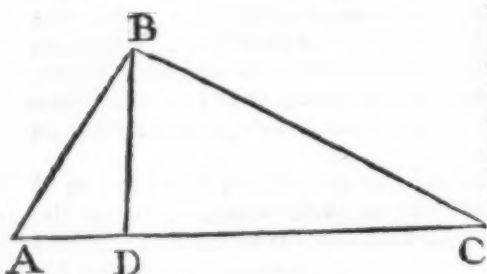
$\frac{a}{x} \sqrt{bc - dxx} = AB$. Then (by the Lemma) $bb + ax = \frac{a}{x} \sqrt{bc - dxx} \times$

$\sqrt{bc - dxx} = \frac{a}{x} \times \sqrt{bc - dxx}$; hence $xx + \frac{bb}{a + dx} x = \frac{bc}{1 + d}$; solved $x = 37.41786$;

whence $AC = 158.48989$, and $AB = 73.87347$; whence the area may be easily found.

W. ENEFER.

Another SOLUTION.



PUT s and z for the sine and cosine of the $\angle ABD$, then $2sz$ and $2z^2 - 1$ will be the sine and cosine of the $\angle DBC$, and $4sz^2 - s$ the sine of the $\angle ABC$; $AD = c = 40$, $BD = b = 60$, and $BC = d = 130$; then as $c : s ::$

$cb : \frac{bs}{c} =$ the $\angle BAD$, and as $\frac{bs}{c} : d ::$

$4sz^2 - s : \frac{4dcz^2 - dc}{b} = AC$, and $DC = \sqrt{d^2 - 4dbz^2 + 2db + b^2} =$

$\frac{4dcz^2 - dc - bc}{b}$. Put $d + b \times c = n$, then $16d^2c^2z^4 - 8dcnz^2 + n^2 = d^2b^2 -$

$4db^3z^2 + 2db^3 + b^4$; then by transposition and division $z^4 + \frac{4bz^3 - 8cn}{16dc^2}$

$\times z^2 = \frac{d^2b^2 + 2db^3 + b^4 - n^2}{16d^2c^2}$; whence $z = .8409$, the natural sine of 57°

$-14'$, $AB = 73.81$, $DC = 118.5$, and area 4747.2505 square poles.

JOHN BOUCHER HODGES.

We gave an Account of the tragical Affair of Miss BLANDY in our Mag. for Aug. last, p. 379; which was mentioned again in our last, p. 475. And as this has been the Subject of much Conversation, and likely still to be more so, we judged the following highly proper to be inserted

Town of Henley-up-³ To wit, Depositions on Thames, in the ³ of Witnesses and Examinations taken on Oath the 15th Day of August, 1751. before Richard Miles, Gent. Mayor and Coroner of the said Town; and also before the Jury

impannelled to inquire into the Cause of the Death of Francis Blandy, Gent. now lying dead.

ANTHONY Addington of Reading, Berks, M. D. maketh oath and faith, that Mary Blandy, daughter of Francis Blandy, gentleman, deceased, acknowledged to this deponent, that she received of the Hon. William Henry C——n, a powder which was called a powder to clean the stones or pebbles, which were sent to her at the same time as a present; and that Monday the 5th instant she mixed part of the

the said powder in a mess of water-gruel, but said that she did not know that it was poison, till she had found the effects of it on her father; for that the said Mr. C ——— had assured her, that if she gave her father now and then of the said powder in gruel, or any other thin liquor, it would make him kind to her; and that the said Mr. C ——— assured her, that it was innocent, and that he frequently took of it himself; but that this deponent received from Mr. Benj. Norton, who was apothecary to the said Francis Blandy, some small portion of a powder, which Mr. Norton said was found at the bottom of the above-mentioned mess of gruel, given to the said Francis Blandy on the 5th instant; and that this deponent, after examination of the said powder, suspects the same to be poison.

William Lewis, of the university of Oxford, M. D. maketh oath and saith, that Mary Blandy, daughter of Francis Blandy, gent. deceased, acknowledged to this deponent, that she had frequently given to her said father, the powder which she had received from the Hon. William Henry C ———, called the powder to clean the stones or pebbles, which she had received from him; but that she did not know that the said powder was poison, but that it was intended to make her father kind to her.

Susannah Gunnell, servant to Francis Blandy, gent. deceased, upon her oath saith, that some time last week, she, this examinant, gave to the said Francis Blandy some water-gruel, and saith, that she observed that there was some settlement at the bottom of the pan, wherein the said water-gruel was; and saith, that the same was white and gritty, and settled at the bottom of the pan; and saith, that she, this deponent, delivered the said pan, with the gruel and powder settled at the bottom thereof, to Mr. Norton, who was apothecary to the said Francis Blandy.

Robert Harman, servant to Francis Blandy, gent. deceased, upon his oath saith, that Miss Mary Blandy told this examinant, that it was powder which she put into her father's gruel, on Monday the 5th of August instant, but that she was innocent of the consequence of it.

Benjamin Norton, of Henley upon Thames, apothecary, upon his oath saith, that on Tuesday the 6th of August instant, he, this examinant, was sent for to Mr. Francis Blandy, deceased, who then complained of a violent pain in his stomach and bowels, attended with a violent vomiting and purging; and saith, that on the Thursday morning following, Susannah Gunnell, servant to the said Mr. Blandy, sent to this examinant, to ask his opinion

November, 1751.

concerning some powder she had found in some water-gruel, part of which her master had drank; that he took out of the said gruel the said powder, and that he has examined the same, and suspects the same to be poison; and imagines the powder, which was given to the said Francis Blandy, might be the occasion of his death, for that this examinant believes he was poisoned.

Edward Nicholas, of Henley upon Thames, surgeon, upon his oath saith, that he has examined the body of Francis Blandy, gent. deceased, and saith, that he found that the fat on the abdomen was near a state of fluidity, and that the muscles and membranes were extremely pale; and that the omentum was preternaturally yellow, and that part which covered the stomach was brownish; that the external part of the stomach was extremely discoloured with livid spots; the internal part was extremely inflamed, and covered almost entirely with extravasated blood; that the intestines were very pale and flabby, and in those parts especially which were near the stomach, there was much extravasated blood; the liver was likewise sphacelated, in those parts particularly which were contiguous to the stomach; the bile was of a very deep yellow; in the gall bladder was found a stone about the size of a large filbert; the lungs were covered in every point with black spots; the kidneys, spleen and heart were likewise greatly spotted; there was found no water in the pericardium; in short, he never found or beheld a body, in which the viscera were so universally inflamed and mortified.

Dr. Addington and Dr. Lewis agreed exactly in the same deposition, adding, that it was their real opinion, that the cause of Mr. Blandy's death was poison.

Edward Herne on his oath saith, that he was servant or writer to Francis Blandy, gentleman, deceased, and saith, that during the time of the illness of the said Francis Blandy, he, this examinant, heard Mary Blandy, the daughter of the said Francis Blandy, deceased, declare, that she had received some powders with some pebbles from captain C ———, which she said were love powders; and farther saith, that she told him, when she received the same from the said captain C ———, that he desired that she would repeat the same to her father.

Elizabeth Binfield, late servant to Mr. Francis Blandy, deceased, upon her oath saith, that about two months ago she heard Miss Mary Blandy, his daughter, say, *Who would grudge to send an old father to hell for 10,000l.* and saith, that she hath heard her often wish her father dead and at hell, and that he would die next October: And

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saith,

faith, that the said Mary Blandy a few days since declared to this examinant, that on Monday the 5th of August instant, she, the said Mary Blandy, put some powder, which she called love powder, into some water-gruel, which was given to and eat by her said father: And further faith, that on the said Monday her said master drank some of the said water-gruel; and faith, that the said Mary Blandy declared to this examinant, that her said father had told her he had a ball of fire in his stomach, and that he should not be well till the same was out; and faith, that on the next day being Tuesday, her said master continued very ill, and in the evening he drank some more of the said water-gruel, and was immediately afterwards taken very ill, and retched violently, and went to bed: On the Wednesday the said Francis Blandy took physick, and about two of the clock the same day, the said Mary Blandy would have had her said father taken the remainder of the said water-gruel, but the other servant would not let him take it, and was going to throw it away, when she espied at the bottom of the basin some white stuff, and called to this examinant to look at it, which she did, and the same was very white and gritty; and faith, that she heard the said Mary Blandy declare to doctor Addington, that she never gave to her said father any powder but once before, and that she then gave it him in his tea, which he did not drink, as it would not mix well.

Town of Henley upon Thames in the County of Oxford. } To wit. *An Inquisition indented, taken at the House of John Gale within the Town of Henley upon Thames aforesaid, the 15th Day of August, in the 25th Year of the Reign of King George the Second, and in the Year of our Lord 1751.*

BEFORE Richard Miles, gentleman, mayor, and coroner of the said town, upon view of the body of Francis Blandy, gentleman, deceased, now lying dead, upon oaths of James Fisher, William Toohey, Benjamin Sarney, Peter Sarney, William Norman, Richard Beach, L. Nicholas, Tho. Mason, Tho. Staverton, John Blackman, J. Skinner, James Lambden, and Richard Fisher, good and lawful men of the said town, who having been sworn and charged to enquire for our sovereign lord the king, when, where, and by what means, and after what fashion the said Francis Blandy came by his death, upon their oaths say, that the said Francis Blandy was poisoned; and that they have a strong suspicion, from the depositions of the witnesses, that Mary Blandy, daughter of the said Francis Blandy, did poison and

murder her said father Francis Blandy, against the peace of our said lord the king, his crown and dignity. In witness of which act and things, as well the coroner aforesaid, as the jurors aforesaid, have to this inquisition set their hands and seals, the day and year first abovewritten.—*Here the forementioned names were subscribed, together with the coroner's, which we need not repeat.*

On Thursday, the 14th Inst. the Parliament met, and the KING made a most gracious Speech from the Throne to both Houses, to the following Purpose.

HIS majesty first takes notice of the continuance of the publick tranquillity, and the solid advantages his good subjects reap from it, in their trade and manufactures; some branches whereof, he tells them, have also received considerable benefit, from the wise provisions made by this parliament.

Having then mentioned the treaty lately entered into with the elector of Bavaria, and what he told them last session, of his taking such further measures, as might tend to secure the tranquillity of the empire, &c. he acquaints them, that he had since, for the same purposes, in conjunction with the states-general, concluded a treaty with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony.

He next tells them, that the unfortunate death of the prince of Orange had made no alteration in the state of affairs in Holland; and acquaints them, that he had received the strongest assurances from the states-general, of their firm resolution to maintain that strict union and friendship, which so happily subsist between his majesty, and those antient and natural allies of his crown.

Then having told the commons, that he had no other supplies to ask of them, but such as were requisite for the services of the ensuing year, and for making good such necessary engagements, as they were made acquainted with; and that he was confident their success in reducing the interest of the national debt would give them the greatest satisfaction: He concludes with recommending to both houses, in the most earnest manner, to consider seriously of some effectual provisions to suppress those audacious crimes of robbery and violence, which are now become so frequent, especially about this great capital; and which have proceeded, in a great measure, from that profligate spirit of irreligion, idleness, gaming, and extravagance, which has of late extended itself, in an uncommon degree, to the dishonour of the nation, and to the great offence and prejudice of the sober and industrious part of his people.

*The LORDS Address, presented on Friday,
November 15.*

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the lords spiritual and temporal, in parliament assembled, approach your throne with hearts full of that zeal and affection for your person and government, which become the most faithful subjects to the best of kings.

We beg leave, in the first place, to return your majesty our humble thanks for your most gracious speech from the throne; in which you have, with so much goodness, expressed your care of our welfare, and your delight in our happiness. Justice, as well as gratitude, calls upon us to acknowledge the inestimable blessings we enjoy under your majesty's auspicious government; and that the continuance of the publick tranquillity, the prosperous situation of your kingdoms, the flourishing condition of our commerce, and the opportunity, which these circumstances have afforded, for reducing the burden of the national interest, are, under the divine protection, owing to the wise measures, which your majesty has pursued, both at home and abroad, for the true interests of your people.

We are fully sensible, that those measures have not been restrained merely to present objects, but have been prudently extended to guard against future evils and dangers. In this light we consider the treaty lately concluded by your majesty with the king of Poland, elector of Saxony; the good effects of which will, we hope, be fully answerable to your great and salutary views.

The death of the prince of Orange, a prince so nearly allied to your majesty, and of such importance to the common cause, has given us great concern. But it is a real satisfaction to us, that this unfortunate event has been attended with no ill consequence to the state of affairs in Holland; whose security and welfare we consider as intimately connected with our own. The support of that government, upon the settlement which had been before happily established, and the cordial assurances which your majesty has received from the states-general, give us the greatest pleasure; and confirm us in that resolution, which we have long adhered to, of maintaining and cultivating the strictest union and friendship with that protestant republick.

We acknowledge, with all thankfulness, the paternal regard which your majesty has shewn for your people, in publicly declaring your just resentment against those auda-

cious crimes of robbery and violence, which, in defiance of the laws, are now grown to such an excess, particularly in this part of the kingdom. We look upon them as a real nuisance and dishonour to the nation; and the increase of irreligion, idleness, gaming, and all kinds of licentiousness, has been long lamented by all good men, as the unhappy source of this and many other mischiefs. All considerations, both religious and political, call upon us to put a stop to these growing evils; and nothing shall be wanting, on our part, to enforce and strengthen the laws for punishing and suppressing all such wicked practices, and to prevent and remedy the pernicious causes of them. Permit us, at the same time, to give your majesty the strongest assurances, that we are zealously determined, in all our deliberations, to contribute every thing in our power, to the security and quiet of your majesty's government, the happiness of your people, and the glory of your reign.

His MAJESTY's most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

I THANK you very kindly for this dutiful and affectionate address. The satisfaction you shew in the measures I have taken, both at home and abroad, for the preservation of the publick peace, and for the advancement of the interests of my people, is very agreeable to me; and cannot fail of having a good effect, for promoting those great and salutary views.

The COMMONS Address, presented on Saturday, the 16th.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE your majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the commons of Great Britain in parliament assembled, humbly beg leave to return your majesty our most hearty thanks for your majesty's most gracious speech from the throne.

Permit us, Sir, with hearts full of gratitude, to express our lively and due sense of the happiness we enjoy under your majesty's wise and just government, and our well-grounded confidence, that your majesty's views are, and ever will be, directed to no other end, than to secure and improve the present flourishing condition of your kingdoms. The regard your majesty is pleased to testify for the advancement of our trade and manufactures, as it is a signal instance of your majesty's constant and universal attention to the welfare of your subjects, demands our sincerest acknowledgments; and it cannot but be matter of the highest satisfaction to us, that the

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pro-

provisions made for that purpose by this parliament, in pursuance of your majesty's most gracious recommendation, have produced the desired effect.

We unfeignedly assure your majesty, that we will readily concur in all such measures, as tend to secure the inestimable blessings of peace to us, by establishing more firmly the general tranquillity in Europe.

Affected with the deepest concern, we condole with your majesty on the unfortunate event of the death of the prince of Orange; but, at the same time, beg leave to express the great consolation we feel from the strong assurances, given to your majesty, on this occasion, by the states-general of the United Provinces, which leave us no room to doubt of the continuance of that strict union and friendship, so essential to the interests of both countries.

Your faithful commons with the utmost cheerfulness promise to grant to your majesty such supplies, as may enable your majesty to fulfil the engagements, and answer the several services, which shall be found necessary for the publick good.

We cannot sufficiently acknowledge your majesty's wisdom and goodness, in recommending to our consideration the mischiefs and dishonour, which arise to this nation from the audacious crimes of robbery and violence, so notorious of late to all the world; and we humbly assure your majesty, that we will seriously proceed in revising and enforcing such laws, as may contribute to suppress those enormities, by discouraging irreligion, idleness, gaming, and immorality, by promoting industry, and establishing good order amongst your majesty's subjects.

His MAJESTY'S most gracious Answer.

Gentlemen,

I THANK you most heartily for this very affectionate address. Nothing can give me so great pleasure, as to see my people happy. It shall be my constant care, as far as in me lies, to make them so.

From the Westminster Journal, Nov. 9.

THE following objections have been made to the tobacco act.

1. That it subjects the dealers in the several branches of the tobacco trade to great trouble and loss of time in applying for certificates, to intitle them to remove tobacco, tobacco stalks, and snuff, from the places of their importation.

2. That the act provides no kind of method, by which any purchaser, not being the importer, might remove such tobacco stalks, snuffs, or other manufactured to-

bacco's, as he happened to have in stock at Michaelmas last, from the port or place of their importation; the act expressly prohibiting the removal of any tobacco stalks, or manufactured tobacco's, without a certificate grounded upon the oath of the party applying, That the same have been separated from, or made of tobacco, delivered and received according to the directions of the said act; and consequently, that they have been delivered and received after the 29th of September last, when the said directions were to take place.

3. That the act subjects the carrier, or other person employed in removing any of the said goods by land, without a certificate, to imprisonment, besides the loss of his cattle and carriages; and this without any exception of such cases as may happen without wilful participation or privity.

4. That the clause relating to the removal of tobacco's, tobacco stalks, snuffs, or other manufactured tobacco's by water, is expressed in such general terms, as may render it penal to convey a single pound of tobacco in a barge or common wherry (which often is the cheapest and sometimes the only conveyance) without certificates previously obtained.

In short, the present method of certificates can never be productive of any one beneficial thing to the government, while it is daily teeming with the most pernicious evils to every honest man concerned in the trade: For certificates are difficult to be obtained; a man of any business may find sufficient employment for three or four persons, only to dance backwards and forwards, to and from the Custom-house, from morning till night, for these certificates; and, perhaps, after all, he may be disappointed; or may get the certificates too late for the carrier, which are then of no manner of service, because the carrier's name must be specified in the certificate, which must be taken out anew for another carrier; so that a tradesman, when his goods are ready according to his orders, is frequently obliged to disappoint his customer, and perhaps to incur his resentment so far as to lose his business; and tho' one worthy gentleman at the Custom-house has frequently attended some hours beyond his time, for expediting the certificates; yet all his diligence is ineffectual; and, therefore, some other expedient must be found.

In another paper he shews, that the certificate clauses, instead of preventing, may promote smuggling; and that these certificates manifestly tend to the destruction of credit, the subversion of morality, and the abolition of every thing that frames the band of society, by giving such great encouragement to perjury.

A NEW SONG.

517

Sung at MARYBONE GARDENS.

To make me feel a virgin's charms, Whose forces had de-ny'd, Gay

Poll came tempting to my arms, What man could have de-ny'd? I

kiss'd her lips and straitway found Such sweetness there in store, That tho' I had re-

ceiv'd one wound, I wish'd for twenty more, That tho' I had re-

ceiv'd one wound, I wish'd for twenty more.

2.
My new-born flame now stronger grew,
I thought to cool my rage;
But, oh! the fair avenger flew,
Nor wou'd my paid affwage,

3.
Then boast not, man, thou flutt'ring fool,
Boast not of thy own will;
For know, when woman thinks to rule,
Her charms have pow'r to kill.

On Miss NANNY TH—, of Hull.
SO brightly sweet, fair Nanny's eyes
Their rising beams display,
That, like the sons of India, we
E'en dread the coming day.

For if her morning rays with such
Unusual vigour stream,
How will the wond'ring world withstand
Her full meridian beam?

If now she innocently kill,
With an unaiming dart;
Who shall resist her when, with skill,
She levels at a heart?

Since with each smile the pretty nymph
Now captivates the sense;
What, when her beauty's at the height,
Will be its influence?

A COUNTRY DANCE.
BOTTLE and FRIEND.



First man set to the second woman, his partner the same to the second man ♩, cast off, and turn ♩ right hands across, with the third couple ♩ and right and left at top ♩.

Poetical ESSAYS in NOVEMBER, 1751.

The VIRGIN. A POEM.

Most humbly Inscribed to Miss ANNA MARIA
W—DE, by

Her very humble Servant,

STREPHON.

WOND'ROUS the power, if Milton
truly sings, [sings :
Which heaven around th' untainted Virgin
Tho' she thro' savage-haunted desarts
stray,

No pard or lion dares to cross her way ;
Or should they unawares her footsteps meet,
Submissively they crouch beneath her feet :
No mutter'd spell, or necromantick charm,
No wayward witch, no hellish fiend can
harm :

I scruple not my free assent to yield,
That shrine must be with all perfections
fill'd,

In which a God, descending down to earth,
His glories shrowded, and deriv'd a birth.
Hail, sainted maid ! whose plenitude of
grace

Has been the theme of each succeeding race ;
The honours on thy spotless name conferr'd,
To latest times shall be with rapture heard ;
And brightest rays, ennobling female fame,
Catch all their starry lustre at thy flame.

Like thee be ev'ry blooming British maid
With richest robes of virtue still array'd :
Of all accomplish'd ornaments we find
None strike so sure as beauties of the mind :
A winning modesty esteem invites,
Beyond all airs the vain coquet excites :
How fond the fancy, to command applause,
By the weak aids of whalebone, silk, and
gauze !

To languish to the musick of the shade,
Or trip in ambush at a masquerade !

To practise at the glass the glancing eye,
The studied lisp, the counterfeited sigh !

The magazines of paint and wash are
spread, [red ;

And the cheeks taught to blush with foreign
The eyebrows take a form before unknown,
And the head prides in tresses not its own.
Thus reign the tinsell'd flatt'ers of an
hour,

Then vanish sudden as the fading flower.
Nor wins the sly recluse her wish'd reward,
Whose slipp'ry virtue must be lock'd and
barr'd ;

Irregular desires thro' grates can steal,
And wanton wishes glow beneath the veil.
O how unlike to these Maria charms !
With dignity of mein our soul she warms,
Strict modesty with decent freedom join'd,
A lovely form, with a cherubick mind ;
No sop for her regard dares make pretence,
Discountenanc'd by her superior sense.
Continue thus to charm, till heav'n provide
A comfort fit to claim thee for a bride ;
From modest virgin, change to faithful wife,
And shine the glory of connubial life.

The PARTING.

Written the last Summer.

TH' unwelcome sad minute is come,
No longer your Strephon must stay ;
Unwilling I yield to my doom,
Fate calls and I'm forc'd to obey.
No more at the setting of day
Shall we meet in the dark haunted grove,
And pass the short moments away
In converse of friendship and love.

Tho'

2.

Tho' fortune thus tears me away
To the banks of the * Swale's distant
stream,
I'll think of thee all the long day,
Of thee all the night will I dream.
Gay fancy shall call to my mind
These scenes and the bliss we have known,
When you without guilt cou'd be kind,
And scandal itself has look'd on.

3.

Yet tell me, oh tell me, I pray,
Will you think of me oft in the grove,
And wish the sweet coming of May,
To talk about friendship and love ?
I read thy fond wishes, dear lass,
The May shall our pleasure renew ;
Ye minutes, till then swiftly pass,
Adieu ! my dear Molly, adieu !

To a LOVER, who idoliz'd his MISTRESS.

WOULD'ſt thou, fond lover, would'ſt
thou ſtill purſue
The winding paths that paſſion puts in view ?
Would'ſt thou forſake the realms of peace,
to ſtray
Among the wilds of love's uncertain way ?
Thou err'ſt, if there thou hop'ſt to find
reſpoſe,
No ſettled calm, alas ! the lover knows ;
By hope uplifted, and by fears depreſt,
Conſtant extremes forbid his boſom reſt.
Toſt on love's boiſt'rous main he madly
ſtrays,
Curſes his fate, and to his charmer prays :
Vain pray'r, alas ! where all that ſhe can
give,
Is but to ſcorn, or barely bid him live :
Suppoſe a mutual flame her boſom burns ;
'Tis but the change of various pains by
turns :
Indiſſ'rence now ſucceeds a warm deſire,
And ſtarves with cold the heart that glow'd
with fire.
Ceas'then to idolize the fav'rite flame,
Nor make a goddeſs of a mortal dame.
In Ovid's lines we might indeed excuſe
The too warm tranſports of a heathen muſe ;
But when a chriſtian's love extends ſo
high,
Eſteem degenerates to idolatry.
Then quit th' ignoble fire, abandon ſenſe,
And let thy mortal love divine commence.
Here may'ſt thou meet an object worth thy
care,
Supremely eminent, divinely fair :
No diſappointment here ſhall rack thy breaſt,
No rival awe, nor frowns diſturb thy reſt :
Subſervient time ſhall conſummate the
joy,
Crowd hours of bliſs, and baniſh baſe alloy :
Roses and jeſſamin ſhall ſtrew the way,
And ev'ry proſpect look ſerenely gay :

* The river at Richmond in Yorkſhire.

The great Jehovah ſhall thy flame approve,
And crown thy joys in realms of endleſs
love.

Hatfield, Sept. 21, 1751.

T. S.

An ODE, performed in the Caſtle of Dublin,
on Oct. 30, being his MAJESTY's Birth-
Day.

By the ſpecial Command of his Grace the Lord
Lieutenant.

AURORA ! goddeſs of the purple morn !
With bluſhes gay, thy opening light
adorn ! [brighteſt ray !
And thou, great Phœbus ! dart thy
Shine all the god ! and grace this glo-
rious day.

R E C I T. Accompany'd.

Deſcend Apollo !

And all ye heav'nly choir,

That round Parnaffus dwell !

Aſſiſt ! inſpire !

The trembling bard to ſummon all his fire !

A I R.

Hail, mighty name !

Rich mine of fame !

From George (whom heav'n ordain'd to
bleſs)

True ſafety ſprings ;

Dependent kings

Or fear revenge, or hope redreſs. *Da Capo.*

R E C I T.

The happy monarch, truly wiſe !

Our welfare makes his own :

Juſtice, and courage, awful riſe,

The columns of his throne !

A I R.

There ſuppliant lies,

With liſted eyes,

Hibernia ! like a beauteous maid ;

With ſmiles ſhe pleads,

Her loyal deeds,

And aſks a Dorſet to her aid.

R E C I T.

Our king has heard Hibernia's pray'r !

Again reſigns her to a Dorſet's care !

Ierne's choice ! her beſt ſupport !

Hail, fav'rite of Britannia's court !

A I R.

Now the heav'nly ſiſter train

Touch the well-known, grateful ſtrain :

By them the faireſt wreath is twin'd,

Dorſet's learned brow to bind. *Da Capo.*

R E C I T.

Thus George from his all bounteous hand

Diſpenſes bleſſings to this happy land.

A I R.

Ierne's merchants, now with pleaſure,

Fearleſs view the fav'ring gales,

Waſt their long expected treaſure,

Freighted ſhips with ſwelling ſails !

R E C I T.

Hail, commerce ! child of liberty ! thy ſway

Brings various nations crouding in our bay !

Da Capo the Air.

R E C I T.

R E C I T.

When war's destructive horrors cease,
These are the fruits of happy peace!
But hark! the shepherd's pipe demands the
lay!

To grace the pleasures of the rural day.

A I R.

The lark's shrill notes awake the morn!
The breezes wave the ripen'd corn;
The yellow harvest, safe from spoil,
Rewards the happy farmer's toil!
The flowing bowl succeeds the flail,
O'er which he tells the jocund tale.

Da Capo.

R E C I T.

When war's destructive horrors cease,
These are the fruits of happy peace!
In grateful notes of triumph join;
These blessings, gracious king, are thine!

D U E T.

Let this happy day be crown'd
With great event and fair success;
No brighter in the year be found
Than this! that gave a George to bless!
Live! great encourager of arts!
Live ever in our grateful hearts. *Da Capo.*

G R A N D C H O R U S.

Now let the instruments aloud proclaim
The honours that attend his warlike name:
The trumpet's shrill sound
Shall echo thro' the sky;
To the thundering drum
Let the cannon reply.

A BON REPOS; or, The Way to sleep well.

THE man that's innocent and good,
Of heart upright, of serious mood;
Who can on vice reflections cast,
And pity human frailties past,
Sedately think on future actions,
Devoid of parties, sects and factions,
Sincerity regarding most,
A parte ante & a parte post;
Can view the sordid without pain,
Plead for the widow without gain,
Succour the orphan, help the maim,
Bestows what he might lose at game;
Aiding the poor, the rich befriending,
Preventing quarrels, discords ending,
Pray'rs for th' oppress'd to heaven sending,
His own and others morals mending;
Visits the sick, the naked cloaths,
Receives the strange, th' abandon'd loaths;
The pris'n'r looses, captives frees,
Comforts the wretch in miseries;
The hungry feeds, th' unlearned teaches,
Of broken-hearts repairs the breaches;
All good performs, all ill does shun;
He safely may go down with sun,
His course is finish'd, his race run;
On bended knees forgiveness craves*,
For sake of him who helps and saves;
Secure in bed his eyes may close,
Assured of a good repose.

PHILANDER,

* *The Prayer referr'd to.*

"O Lord, me save, my friends, and foes,
"Thine aid vouchsafe, thy grace disclose,
"Preserve me from the dreads of night,
"That I may render praise when light;
"And then, the days revolving on,
"Thy kingdom come; thy will be done."

T O C E L I A.

YES, Celia, you are more than half
divine,

But yet, the sex's foible still is thine,
Ambition, to attain a state more high,
The sin, which pluck'd whole legions from
the sky! [ends,

The sin, whose guilt and punishment ne'er
Made angels demons, and archangels
fiends: [store?

Has not heav'n blest thee with an ample
Can reason ask, or prudence wish for more?
Is there one want in life, this can't com-
mand? [hand!

Say, Celia, say, and yield thy plighted
Confer a favour, let thy bosom glow,
With pleasures that from retribution flow,
The bliss of gods! who still delight to roll
Their bounties on the humble, grateful
soul; [praise,

The humble, grateful soul, who best can
And in their fanes the noblest trophies raise.

But here, methinks, you interrupting say,
"Merit to riches ever must give way;
"Lives there a nymph, that can with pa-
"tience hear [care?

"Of less'ning grandeur, and redoubling
"Then dread this truth, my hand shall
"never join,

"Unless the lover's fortune doubles mine;
"A chariot creeps, a coach and six will
"fly,

"And gay attendants catch the vulgar eye;
"If happiness exists, it must be there,
"The woman shining in her proper
"sphere!" [strife,

Wou'd Celia think, greatness engenders
Remorse, divorce, and ev'ry woe of life;
In gilded vehicles ten thousand ride,
With aching hearts, desires unsatisfy'd;
Amid the lux'ry that their tables give,
See how they pine! and with indifference
live: [blood;

Besides, you'll still want titles, still want
And that's enough to spoil the present good.

Not so, where love two equal souls unites,
These in each other find supreme delights;
Call for no foreign aids, to ease the hour,
Nor let their wishes spring beyond their
power;

Truth and affection reign without controul,
And pour those joys, that fill the human
soul.

This is thy lot, if virtue chuse thy
spouse,
And the most perfect that our state allows:

* 'Tis

'Tis a deception, echo it, ye skies!
To fancy bliss from avarice can rise.

STREPHON.

*The SOCIETY's pickled HERRINGS for ever!
Or the Superintendent's Exhortation to the
Crews of their Busses, fishing off Yar-*
mouth.

A BALLAD.

*To the Tune of, O the roast Beef of Old
England!*

*Sung by Mr. LEVERIDGE, (the Old Cham-
pion) at Stationers-Hall, Lord-Mayor's-
Day, 1751: After a DESSERT of Shet-*
land pickled Herrings.

I.

BRAVE lads, take your nets, heave
them into the main; [drain,
Sink deep in its bosom, and thence treasures
May raise us a fleet, to chastise France and
Spain.

O pickled herrings of Britain!
And O British pickled herrings!

II.

Whilst, slothful, the landman till noon
snoring lies, [will rise,
What glory is yours, who with Phœbus
Mid rains, and mid tempests, to haul up
your prize!

O pickled herrings of Britain, &c.

III.

Not slaves like the Spaniards who dig in
Peru,
A body of tars will be chose out of you,
Bold hearts to defend us, to freedom true
blue.

O pickled herrings, &c.

IV.

When Jove form'd these globes, and had
scoop'd out our isle, [smile,
He o'er it shed plenty; then said with a
"Trade its sons will enrich, if on ocean
"they toil,

O pickled herrings, &c.

V.

"Else vain wou'd their industry be on the
"land; ["stand.
"A prey to invaders they cou'd not with-
"The world will be his, who the sea shall
"command."

O pickled herrings, &c.

VI.

To make us great, powerful, wealthy and
free,
All arts must assist, and all callings agree;
Our ploughmen at land, with our plough-
men at sea.

O pickled herrings, &c.

November, 1751.

* *When this ballad was writ (last September) near 500 foreign vessels were fishing off
Yarmouth. This is their practice annually; and they sometimes consist of 7 or 800 sail—
Nefandum! † Three prizes (of 30l. 20l. and 15l.) are established, for those three
busses which shall catch most fish this year, and cure them best; a circumstance that animated
infinitely the industry of the several crews.*

VII.

The praise, due to fishermen, who cou'd
repeat? [fleet,
With them sam'd Elizabeth mann'd a stout
Which gave Spain's armada a total defeat.

O pickled herrings, &c.

VIII.

See a forest of bus-masts * o'ershadowing
our coast, [our fish'ries engros'd!
French, Dutch, Swedes, and Danes, have
They trumpet our folly, and their own
wisdom boast.

O pickled herrings, &c.

IX.

Your toil, (my good lads,) with rewards†
will be crown'd, [mer comes round:
And at Shetland we'll meet, e'er the sum-
In the mean time all Europe will ring with
this sound,

O pickled herrings of Britain!
And O British pickled herrings!

A REBUS.

PART of the word that signifies lust,
And the name of a justice, that's
mould'ring in dust, [of a town,
Both these being join'd, make the name
That has a good market, tho' of no great
renown,

A N O T H E R.

TH E food that's not fit to be given to
hogs,
Nor no other creature, except it be dogs;
And what's of great use to a cobbler's trans-
lating, [ing nor making;
Without which he could neither be mend-
These joined together make a town of
good fame, [to name,
Which I desire off hand you'll be pleas'd
QUIBUS.

To BRITANNICUS.

*On his Thoughts on MAN'S FREE AGENCY,
&c.*

BRITON! thy thoughts sublimely
soar
Beyond what man conceiv'd before:
In thy exalted page we find
The source and powers of the mind:
How man was form'd entirely free,
Though brutes impell'd by instinct be:
How faith is fix'd by reason's eye,
And when the world itself shall die.
Thy politicks have long been known,
And justly honour'd by the town.
But now, to make the man complete,
The Christian and the statesman meet.

U u u

T H E

T H E Monthly Chronologer.



FROM Naples we had the following account: In the afternoon of October 23, we were alarmed with the shock of an earthquake; and on the 25th, the wind shifting to the north-west, a black and thick smoke was seen to issue with great rapidity from the aperture of mount Vesuvius: In the evening flames were perceived, and to increase so that the whole crater seemed in a blaze. On the 26th, a cleft was perceived a little below the summit, and a stream of ignited matter gushing from it like a river of flame. Next day the appearance of Vesuvius was quite tremendous; the inflamed torrent, after making a channel, had divided itself into other streams, which impetuously continued their course among the fields, farms and vineyards, which lie betwixt the mountain and the sea. Princess Esterhazy, the imperial ambassadress, more intent upon the causes, than frightened at this phenomenon, did not miss a day going to that part of the mountain where the ignited substance bent its course, taking with her some persons of learning for her information, and from thence she came down along the grounds thro' which the stream had taken its way to the sea. The channel which it has made is above 500 feet in breadth, and the sediment left in it is of a sulphureous substance, which dries into the hardness of a stone.

By a later account we were told, that a new opening appeared on the east side of this mountain, from whence issued a torrent of fire, which extended itself to Bosco Reale, which is about five miles. This caused an incredible damage to the towns, villages, and houses thereabouts, and has so frightened the inhabitants of the neighbouring places, that they have all left their dwellings. The queen went to Portici, to take a nearer view of the eruption of this mountain.

A dreadful hurricane happened in the West-Indies the 8th of September last. It was felt more or less in all the islands, but more severely at Antigua than any other place. All the ships and vessels were dove ashore, and several of them lost; the government's magazine was blown down, and abundance of stores destroyed or damaged, as were likewise a great number of mills. At St. Kitt's divers ships were forced on shore, but others cut their cables and drove out to sea, and

have been since heard of at Guardaloupe, St. Thomas's, and Tortola, where they arrived safe. Among other persons killed at St. Kitt's by this dreadful hurricane, they take notice of Mr. Mills, an eminent planter, who was buried under the ruins of his house. In short, they reckon the damage done in our sugar islands by this storm, does not fall short of 200,000*l*.

FRIDAY, NOV. 1.

His royal highness, prince Edward, (second son of his late royal highness Frederick prince of Wales) who was lately indisposed with an abscess, and was attended by Dr. Wilmot, Dr. Lee, Dr. Shaw and Dr. Duval, and by Mr. Middleton, Mr. Caesar Hawkins and Mr. Sharp, surgeons, was so well recovered, that this morning, he, with his elder brother, George prince of Wales, attended by some noblemen, took the benefit of the air on horseback, and at noon went to St. James's palace: And about the middle of the month, these two royal brothers were again at St. James's, to pay a visit to his majesty, and continued there a considerable time. Of this hopeful youth, prince Edward, now in the 13th year of his age, we have given the EFFIGIES in our Magazine for this month.

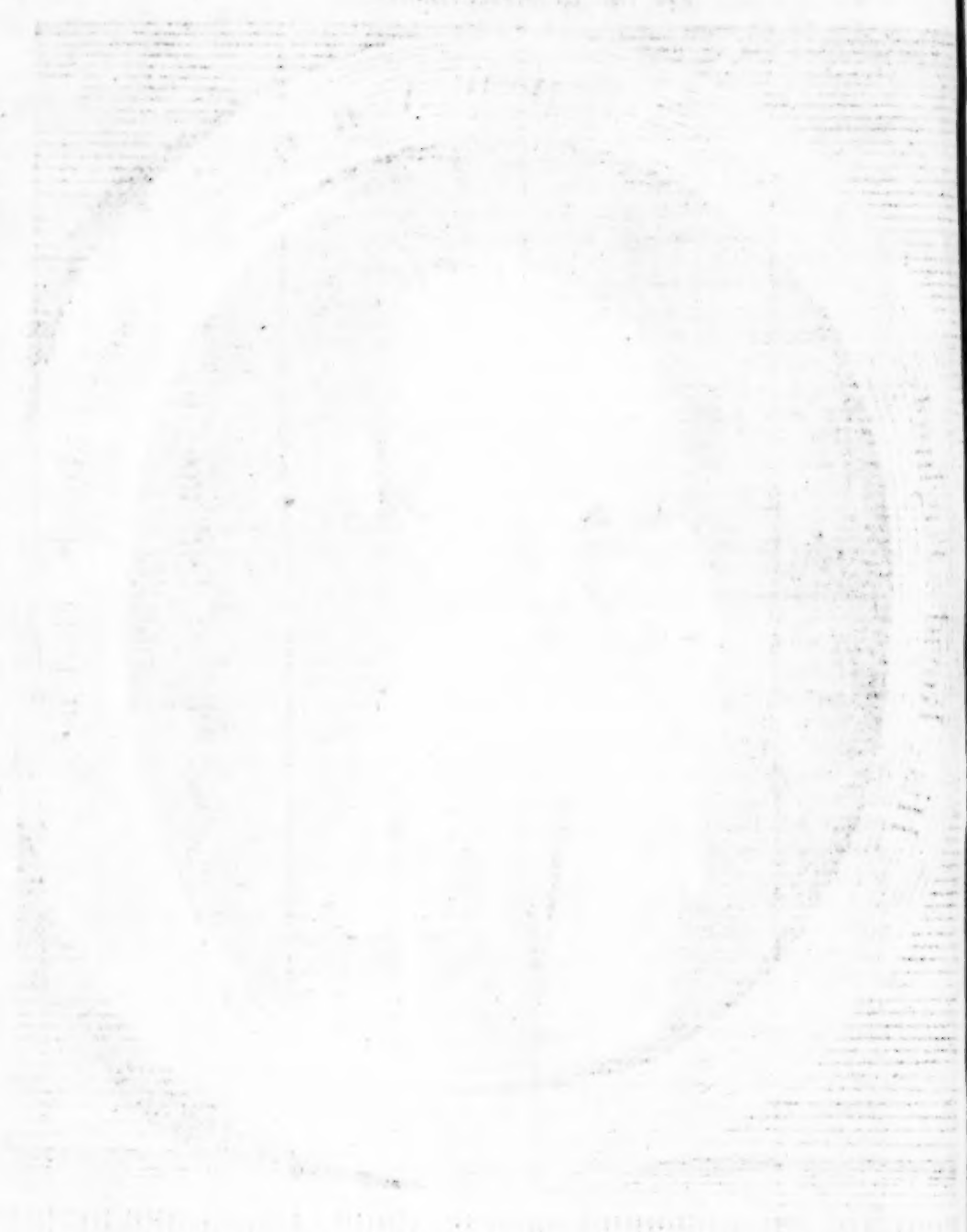
SATURDAY, 9.

One Thomas Matthews was committed to Clerkenwell Bridewell by Sir Samuel Gower, on a violent suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Mr. Joseph Jeffries, on the 3d of July last, at Walthamstow in Essex, (see p. 330.) for which murder John Swan, the man-servant, and Elizabeth Jeffries, neice to the said late Mr. Jeffries, were indicted at the last assizes at Chelmsford, (see p. 378.) and are now in that goal in order to take their trials at the next assizes. When before the magistrate he voluntarily made an information, that the abovesaid John Swan offered him 800*l*. in presence of Elizabeth Jeffries, if he would murder the deceased Mr. Joseph Jeffries; and the said Elizabeth Jeffries assured him at the same time, that he should have the money if he did the business; and that she advised him to undertake the job: That on his asking them, (John Swan and Elizabeth Jeffries) how it was to be done, they told him, he might shoot him at any time as he came home of an evening: That, on his refusing to undertake it, John Swan then swore he would do it himself. This was

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a few days before Mr. Jeffries was shot ; but he did not swear that it was Swan that did shoot him, or who did ; because, he says, he went away out of the neighbourhood of Walthamstow a few days before the said murder was committed.

This Matthews was committed to Cerkenwell Bridewell by Sir Samuel Gower, along with the abovenamed John Swan, on the 20th of June last, 14 days before the murder was perpetrated, for being found with a brace of pistols upon them, a powder-horn with gunpowder therein, and a pair of rich ear-rings in a shagreen case ; and for his discharge Elizabeth Jeffries appeared the next day before the said justice, and said the earrings were hers, and the pistols her uncle's, which Swan, who was her uncle's servant, was carrying, by order, to be cleaned ; upon which, on a re-examination, they were both discharged, and she paid their fees.

MONDAY, 11.

The state lottery began drawing at Guild-hall.

Of the ten malefactors condemned the last sessions at the Old Bailey, (see p. 475.) the six following were this day executed at Tyburn, viz. Alexander Byrne, James Malone, Terence Mac-Cane, William Holmes, John Newton, and Francis Mandeville. The under sheriff attended the execution, which was performed with great decency and order. A great number of sailors, and others, appearing armed with bludgeons, under pretence of rescuing their acquaintances from the surgeons, were, by order of the sheriff, disarmed, and the bodies of the unfortunate criminals were cut down and delivered to their friends, with the same peace and order as they were executed. Five high constables, and upwards of 200 petty constables and headboroughs, attended. Samuel Bacon, Emanuel Clarke, and Weston Rakes were reprieved for transportation for life. And no report was made to his majesty, by the recorder, of Elizabeth Wills, on account of her pregnancy. (See their several crimes in the place above referred to.)

THURSDAY, 14.

The king went to the house of peers, with the usual state and solemnity, and the commons being sent for up and attending, his majesty opened the session with a most gracious speech to both houses. (See p. 514.)

The same day, at the mitre tavern in Fleet-street, was opened the new charter of the society of antiquaries ; and in it were found named as officers, Martin Folkes, Esq; president, Charles Compton, Esq; treasurer, John Ward, L. L. D. and Pr. Rhet. Gresh. director, and Mr. Joseph Ames, secretary. The council were lords Fitzwilliams and Willoughby of Brocke, Sir John Evelyn, and Sir Joseph Ayliffe, barts.

Sir Clement Cotterel Dormer, knt. Samuel Gale, Esq; Cromwell Mortimer, M. D. Jeremiah Mills, D. D. Richard Rawlinson, L. L. D. James Theobalds, Esq; Mr. George Vertue, Edward Umfreville, Philip Carteret Webb, James West, and Daniel Wray, Esqrs. Brown Willis, L. L. D. and Philip Yorke, Esq; who proceeded to business, and re-elected all the other old members, as impowered by the great seal. (See p. 475.)

FRIDAY, 15.

The Rt. Hon. the house of peers presented their humble address of thanks to his majesty for his most gracious speech from the throne. (See this address with his majesty's answer, p. 515.)

SATURDAY, 16.

The humble address of the Hon. house of commons was this day presented to the king ; (which see, together with his majesty's answer, p. 515, 516.)

TUESDAY, 19.

The anniversary of the birth of her royal highness the princess dowager of Wales was celebrated, who then entered into the 33d year of her age.

THURSDAY, 21.

This night was the eclipse of the moon, of which we gave a type and calculation in our last, p. 466. It was very visible from the clearness of the sky at that time. It began a little after 8, and ended about 11. Eight digits of the 12 were eclipsed.

FRIDAY, 22.

The Hon. Alexander Murray, Esq; was again ordered into custody by the house of commons.

About this time an account was brought from Jamaica, of a dreadful hurricane that happened there on Sept. 11. It began about one in the morning and lasted till 12. Near 30 ships and vessels were lost, some with their whole crews ; and a great many lost their masts, and were otherwise very much damaged, with the loss of part of their crews. All the sugar canes were lodged, and many houses and all the Negro huts were blown down. One white man, and several Negroes were killed by the falling of the houses. Most of the wharfs in Kingston were blown away, or greatly damaged ; likewise those to the windward and leeward gone, with several houses. Most of the canes in the cane-pieces were either lodged or washed away ; many works destroyed, and several Negroes, cattle, &c. killed.

EXPLANATION of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, for 1752.

This Almanack is ornamented with a curiously engraven head-piece, designed by Mr. S. Wale, representing K. Edward III, holding in his right hand a garter, which the countess of Salisbury dropt in dancing ;

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the lady's confusion; the lively sense the king had of it; with the sneers of the courtiers on that occasion, are all here delicately touched, and the different passions admirably well expressed.—From this incident the most noble order of the garter was first instituted, in the year 1350. It is a military order, consisting of 26 knights, or companions, generally all peers, or princes, whereof the king of England is sovereign; and there have been 3 emperors, and 28 foreign kings, besides princes, of this order since its institution.—They wear a garter set with precious stones on the left leg, with this motto, *Honi soit qui mal y pense*, q. d. *Shame to him who thinks evil thereof*.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Oct. 26. **E**DWARD Hollis, Esq; possessor of a large estate in Herefordshire, to Miss Theodosia Fenning, an heiress.

Stephen Thompson, Esq; an eminent merchant, to the second daughter of the late Dr. Hall, physician to the Charter-House.

31. Rev. Mr. Thomas Lowe, chaplain of Chelsea-college, and rector of Epworth, in Lincolnshire, to Miss Elizabeth Furrye, youngest daughter of Peregrine Furrye, Esq; Mr. Haycock, an eminent apothecary and surgeon at Stoke-Newington, to Miss Godfrey, daughter of Edward Godfrey, of Hampstead, Esq; a 10,000l. fortune.

Mr. Isaac Lamprey, an eminent merchant in Tower-street, to Miss Lownds, of Ware, in Hertfordshire.

Samuel Stevens, Esq; of Ham, in Essex, to Miss Isabella Andrews, of Bow.

Nov. 6. Richard Vaughan, of the Middle-Temple, Esq; only son and heir of the Hon. John Vaughan, Esq; knight of the shire for Caermarthenshire, to Miss Margaretta Elizabeth Philipps, an heiress of 30,000l. fortune.

7. Thomas Phillips, Esq; possessed of a considerable estate in Shropshire, to Miss Floyd, of Mortlake, an heiress.

9. Mr. Richard Siddall, chemist, in Panton-street, to Miss Sukey le Febre, fourth daughter to John le Febre, of Tottenham, Esq;

10. Martin Jarvis, Esq; a merchant of this city, to Miss Sarah Coates, of New Bond-street.

15. Anthony Askew, Esq; M. D. eldest son of Dr. Andrew Askew, an eminent physician at Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Swinburn, a 10,000l. fortune.

16. Mr. Lyde Brown, an eminent resiner in Foster-Lane, to Miss Barwell, of Bread-street, a 10,000l. fortune.

William Chetwynd, jun. Esq; member of parliament for Stockbridge in Hampshire,

to Miss Cope, youngest daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, bart. in Oxfordshire.

17. Edward Burges, Esq; of Hindon, to Miss Judith Brown, of St. James's-street, a 15,000l. fortune.

John Fielding, Esq; to Miss Elizabeth Whittingham, of Staffordshire.

24. Thomas Bristow, Esq; of Gray's-Inn, to Miss Fanny Lee, of Bloomsbury.

The marriage of Mr. Lloyd, of Golden-lane, mentioned in August last, was a mistake.

Nov. 5. The lady of Barnaby Backwell, Esq; delivered of two daughters.

8. The lady of Charles Talbot, Esq; of a son and heir.

The lady of Joseph Gulston, jun. Esq; of a daughter.

14. The wife of James Piercy, a very honest industrious man, at Old Brentford, of three boys, christened Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and likely to live; and that day 11 months the same woman had 3 boys and a girl at a birth.

17. The lady of General Winyard, of a daughter.

18. The lady of Sir Thomas Parkyns, bart. of a daughter.

22. Lady Elizabeth Waldegrave, daughter to the earl Gower, and wife of the Hon. col. Waldegrave, of a son and heir.

25. The lady of Sir Edmund Wallish, of a son and heir.

DEATHS.

Oct. 20. **M**R. Alexander Raite, professor of philosophy, in the King's College, Aberdeen.

28. Thomas Place, Esq; one of the pages of the bedchamber to his majesty.

Mrs. Bristow, aged about 80, mother to John Bristow, Esq; deputy governor of the S. S. company, and to William Bristow, Esq; one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, to the countess of Easingham, countess of Buckingham, Mrs. Dashwood of Suffolk, and two daughters unmarried; and grandmother to John Ward, of Westerham, in Kent, Esq;

31. Rev. Mr. Pordage, subdean of the king's chapel, rector of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire, and clerk in orders of St. George's, Hanover-square.

Nov. 1. Hon. col. Thomas Lascelles, late surveyor general of the ordnance, in the 82d year of his age. He was also chief engineer of Great-Britain, and deputy quarter master general of all his majesty's forces. He had been 63 years in the service of his king and country, was at the glorious battle at the Boyne, and dangerously wounded at Hockstet. He underwent the fatigue of 21 campaigns, and was present at 36 engagements.

6. John Selwyn, Esq; member of parliament for the city of Gloucester: He was

treasurer of the late queen's pensions, and treasurer to the prince of Wales. He has left only one son, George Augustus Selwyn, Esq; member for Luggershall, in Wilts.

Mr. John Wine, at Holt, in Lincolnshire, a gentleman of an exceeding good character.

7. Rev. Dr. John Madden, dean of Kilmore, in Ireland.

8. Sir Thomas l'Estrange, of Hunstanton, in Norfolk, bart. who dying without issue, the dignity and estate devolves to his only brother, now Sir Henry l'Estrange, of Gressenhall in the same county, bart.

Dr. Widgeley, a physician of great practice, at Leicester.

11. Mr. Tobias Charlton, who had been upwards of 40 years a clerk in the secretary's office, at the India-House.

14. Hon. col. Charles Amyand Pawlet, member for Christchurch, Hants, to whom the 10,000l. prize in the lottery, that was drawn this very day, was said to belong.

John Hodgson, Esq; late a supercargo in the service of the East-India company, who has left his father, the master of the mathematical school, in Christ's-Hospital, 200l. a year for life.

Rev. Mr. Hotchkis, many years head master of the Charterhouse school, which he resigned in 1748, and rector of Balsham, in Cambridgeshire, a living worth near 400l. per ann.

16. Rt. Hon. the lady dowager Dillon.

Mr. George Graham, well skilled in all the branches of the mechanicks, a most celebrated watchmaker, and fellow of the Royal Society.

Rev. Philip Doddridge, D. D. at Lisbon, whither he went for the recovery of his health.

19. Henry Arnauld, Esq; possessed of a great estate at Hayes, in Middlesex.

20. Mr. James Newton, one of the warehouse-keepers to the East India company, aged near 100.

Mr. John Chambers, of Portsmouth, fisherman, called the admiral of the fishermen, by whom he was much honoured, in the 100th year of his age. His corpse was carried by six great grandsons, and his pall supported by 6 great granddaughters, and was followed by his sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters, great grandsons and great granddaughters, and their children, two and two, amounting to 72.

22. Dr. Samuel Horsfeman, at his house in Hatton-Garden, one of the fellows, and treasurer of the Royal College of Physicians.

24. The countess dowager of Shaftsbury, mother of the present earl.

Peter le Fevre, Esq; at Walthamstow, an eminent malt distiller, and high sheriff for Essex,

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

JOSEPH Trapp, M. A. presented by George Pitt Esq; to the living of Stratfieldsea.—Peter Arnott, M. A. by the earl of Shrewsbury, to the rectory of St. Mary's, in Shropshire.—Mr. Smallbrook, by the countess dowager of Monrath, to the living of Wem, in Shropshire.—Dr. Hay, of the commons, made chancellor of the diocese of Worcester.—Mr. Althamson, M. A. presented by Sir Peter Warburton, Bart. to the rectory of St. Mary's, in Leicestershire.—Dr. Yates, by the Hon. Mrs. Lewis, grandmother to the earl of Plymouth, to the rectory of St. Fagan's, in Glamorganshire.—Mr. Clendon, by the master and fellows of Emanuel college, Cambridge, to the rectory of Brompton Regis, in Somersetshire, in the room of Mr. Gammage, deceased.—Dr. Allen, appointed by the bishop of London, as dean of the chapel royal, subdean thereof.—Richard Robinson, D. D. promoted by his majesty, to the bishoprick of Killaloe and Achonry, in Ireland, in the room of bishop Cary, deceased.—Henry Maxwell, M. A. appointed by his majesty, dean of Kilmore, in Ireland, in the room of Dr. Madden, deceased.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

CHARLES Townley, Esq; York herald, made Norroy king of arms, in the room of John Cheale, Esq; deceased.—Capt. Wilkinson, made adjutant to his royal highness the duke's reg. of foot guards.—Dickens, Esq; made a capt. in the same regiment.—Dr. Wilcox, master of Clare-hall, elected vice-chancellor of Cambridge.—Dr. Milner, chosen an additional physician to St. Thomas's hospital.—Dr. Thomas Salisbury, one of the advocates of Doctors Commons, made judge of the high court of admiralty, in the room of Sir Henry Penrice, knt. who resigned: And soon after Dr. Salisbury received the honour of knighthood.—Hon. Joseph Yorke, Esq; made his majesty's minister plenipotentiary to their high mightinesses the states general.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

ROGER Peck, of St. Saviour's, Southwark, grocer and tobacconist.—Benj. Legood, the elder, late of Bodney, in Norfolk, tallow-chandler.—George Heliger, late of London, merchant.—Samuel Nicholson, late of the parish of St. Anne, in Middlesex, victualler.—James Carlos, of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, victualler.—William Hawkins, now or late of Wolverhampton, linen-draper and mercer.—William Parratt, of Leather-lane, pawnbroker.—William Barber, of Chelmsford, cheese-monger.—John Gravenor, late of St. Andrew's, Holbourn, dealer.

[The rest in our next.] PRICES

PRICES of STOCKS in NOVEMBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

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STOCK.										STOCK.										STOCK.										STOCK.										STOCK.												
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	Bear-Key.	Baffingtoke.	Reading.	Farnham.	Henley.	Guildford.	Warminster.	Devizes.	Gloucester.	Northampton.
Wheat	29s to 33s qr	10l 7s load	10l 1s load	10l 7s load	10l 7s load	10l 1s load	35s to 48. qr	34s to 48. qr	48 6d buln.	34s to 42qr
Barley	13s to 19	20s to 00 qr	19s to 23 qr	19s to 22 qr	19s to 22 qr	20s to 22	19s to 24	19s to 23	28 6d	16s to 21
Oats	13s 6d to 16	19s to 20 od	14s to 18	14s to 19	14s to 19	15s to 19 od	14s to 19	16s to 17	28 to 2 ^s 6d	13s to 15
Beans	18s to 23s od	28s to 29 od	24s to 26	22s to 26	22s to 26	26s to 30	30s to 38	43s to 36	28 qd to 38	21s to 24

LOTTERY TICKETS, 1751, 11l. 14s. 6d. 11l. 15s. 11l. 14s. 11l. 15s. 6d. 17l. 17s. 6d. 12l. 12s. 10s. 13l. 5s. 16l. 16s. 16l. 16s. 13l. 10s.

HAGUE, November 2, N. S. The deputation from the states of Friesland waited on her royal highness, the princess royal, and administered to her the oaths as governante and guardian to the young prince stadtholder her son ; so that she has now been acknowledged as such by all the seven provinces.—The 10th the deputies of the states of Zealand and also those of the province of Groningen, and county of Ommelanden, had audiences of her royal highness, and presented the young prince with the title of first noble of each of these provinces ; and the same evening the states general sent a deputation, to invite her to take her seat at the council of state, and to administer to her the oath customarily taken upon that occasion.—And the 23d, the states general created the young prince, now called William V. hereditary stadtholder and captain general of Brabant and Flanders, of the upper quarter of Guelderland, and of the three counties of Outre-Meuse, Wedde and West-Woldingerland, with divers rights, privileges and prerogatives, which are to be enjoy'd by the princess governante during his minority. The plan formed by the late stadtholder before his death, containing 90 pages in 4to, for re-establishing and improving the commerce of the republick, lies now before the colleges of the admiralty for their approbation, and merits their utmost attention ; for the Dutch are soon like to have a dangerous rival in the city of Embden, to which city the king of Prussia has lately granted the privilege of being a free port, and in which he designs to establish several manufactories, with considerable rights and immunities.

Paris, Nov. 12, N. S. On the 8th, being the day before that of the marriages of the poor maidens, on account of the birth of the duke of Burgundy *, the bridegrooms and brides resorted to the churches of their respective parishes, where the ceremony of their betrothing was performed, all the bells ringing in every parish ; early next morning this ever-memorable day was ushered in with a discharge of the city cannon ; at nine the parties again resorted to their respective churches, which were hung with tapestry, and illuminated with wax-lights ; a mass was solemnly sung, at which assisted a magistrate in his robes, and the two churchwardens of the parishes, who held the pall over the couples, who after the ceremony (which was declared by a second discharge) were carried in coaches, which had been lent by the gentry of each parish, to the places appointed for the feasts. The pairs of St. Sulpice and St. Roche's parishes had the honour to be served at table by princes and persons of the high-

est distinction, who, to that condescension, at the close of the entertainment, added considerable tokens of their generosity. About six in the evening, the new-married folks were carried to their homes in the same coaches which had taken them in the morning to the churches. There was in all the churches a composure and devotion which spoke their sense of what they were about, and, at the feasts, a decent cheerfulness becoming the occasion ; tears of humanity were seen to stand in many of the spectators eyes, and every thing was transacted with all possible regularity. A detachment of the city guards was stationed in every church, and in the evening the Town-house and churches were splendidly illuminated. The number of marriages amounted to 600.

The Dutch ambassador has made representations to the court, concerning the interest which the merchants of Holland have in the town of Mazulipatan, which the governor of Pondichery seized on, after the defeat of Nazzarlingue, by virtue of the cession made by the new king of Golconda to the French †. Capt. l'Etoirey, who arrived last month at Honfleur, relates, that he saw on the banks of Newfoundland, 21 French ships employed in the cod fishery, which had at that time caught 119,600, exclusive of the Bellona, the Lion, and the Flora ; the two former of which had, in the month of August caught 10,000 each, and the latter 4000 the beginning of July. The new squadron lately fitted out from Brest, sailed the 23d of last month, under the command of commodore de Salvert, commissary general of the marine artillery at that port, who had orders not to open his instructions till he arrived at a certain latitude.—26th, the king having last Monday caused the registers of the parliament to be laid before him, and the parliament having met next day, in order to take into their consideration the affair of the general hospital the day following, his majesty's orders were read to them, signifying that they should not proceed to business, whereupon the assembly broke up, and the members retired to their respective apartments.

The plague raged last summer at Constantinople so fiercely as to destroy above 70,000 people, and at last made its way into the Seraglio, and even in the Harem, or womens apartment, three of the grand signor's pages, and six of the ladies, with four eunuchs their keepers, having died of it ; which obliged his sublime highness to fly from the danger to a country palace on the Euxine sea ; but by last letters it is said to have entirely ceased.

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* See our Mag. for Sept. last, p. 431.

† See ditto.

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DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

1. **T**HE Sermons of the learned Dr. Isaac Barrow, in 6 Vols. 12mo, pr. 18s. Wilfon.

2. The Whole Duty of Man according to the holy Scriptures, pr. 1s. 6d. Cooper.

3. The Apostles Creed paraphrased. By a Sea Officer, pr. 1s. Woodfall.

4. Sufficient Reasons for a religious Separation from the Church of England. By John Tasker, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.

5. An Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morality. By David Hume, Esq; pr. 3s. Millar.

6. An Essay on Spirit, pr. 1s. 6d. Noon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. A Reply to the Case of Alexander Murray, Esq; pr. 1s. Carpenter.

8. The Universal Dictionary of Trade and Commerce. Translated from the French of Monf. Savary, pr. 6d. each Number. Knapton.

9. The Ordinary of Newgate's Account, pr. 6d. Corbet.

10. The Adventures of Captain Peter de la Fontain, who has been six Years under Sentence of Death in Newgate, pr. 1s. Stamper.

11. The Fair Wanderer, pr. 1s. Stamper.

12. The Man Plant; or Scheme for improving the British Breed, pr. 1s. Cooper.

13. The History of the Parliament of England. By the Abbe Raynal, pr. 4s. Osborne.

14. A genuine Account of the Parricide of Mary Blandy, pr. 6d. Walker. (See p. 512.)

15. The British Theatre. Containing the Lives of the English Dramatick Poets; with an Account of all their Plays: Together with the Lives of all the principal Actors, as well as Poets. With a short View of the Rise and Progress of the English Stage, pr. 2s. few'd. Baldwin.

16. The Orations and Epistles of Isocrates. Translated from the Greek. By J. Dinsdale, pr. 6s. Waller.

17. The History of our National Debts. Part II. pr. 2s. Cooper.

18. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Jonathan Swift, in a Series of Letters from John Earl of Orrery, to his Son Hamilton Boyle, pr. 4s. Millar. (See p. 483.)

19. The same in a small-Size, pr. 2s. 6d. few'd. Millar.

20. A Hint on Duelling, pr. 6d. Sheepsey.

21. Hickey against Hamilton and Harvey, pr. 1s. Gibson.

22. A true State of the Case between Gen. Guise and Mr. Hervant, pr. 6d.

23. A short View of the Families of the present English Nobility. By Mr. Salmon, pr. 3s. Owen.

24. An experimental Dissertation on the Nature, Contents, and Virtue of Hyde

Spaw. By D. W. Linden, M. D. pr. 1s. 6d. Owen.

25. A general Narrative of the Transactions in Nova Scotia. By J. Wilfon, pr. 6d. Henderson.

26. A new Memorandum Book improv'd, or Daily Pocket Journal for 1752, pr. 1s. 6d. Doddsley.

27. The Daily Journal for the Year of our Lord 1752 (with Old Time's Address to all the good People of Great-Britain :) Or, The Gentleman's and Tradesman's Account-Book for the Pocket, pr. 1s. 6d. Baldwin.

28. The Gentleman and Ladies Palladium for the Year 1752; with a Paschal Table, compos'd by the Right Hon. the Earl of Macclesfield, pr. 1s. Baldwin.

29. A French Almanack for the Year 1752, pr. 6d. Baldwin.

30. * A Treatise on Virtue and Happiness. The third Edit. By T. Nettleton, M. D. and F. R. S. pr. 4s. Payne and Bouquet.

31. Mercy for Methodists, proved to be the Law and the Prophets, pr. 6d. Owen.

32. The Chinese Spy, pr. 2s. 6d. Whiston.

33. Medical Principles and Cautions. By Theo. Lobb, M. D. pr. 1s. Buckland.

Poetry and Entertainment.

34. The Works of Alexander Pope, Esq; with his last Corrections, Additions, and Improvements. Published by Mr. Warburton, in 9 Vols. small Octavo, pr. 27s. Knapton.

35. The Muses Choice; containing a Collection of Tales, Epigrams, &c. pr. 1s. 6d. Stamper.

36. Fortune, a Rhapsody. Inscribed to Mr. Garrick, pr. 1s. Manby.

37. A Dissertation on the Song of Solomon, with a poetical Version, pr. 2s. Millar.

38. Memoirs of the Life and Actions of Charles Osborne, Esq; pr. 3s. Cooper.

39. The Olympiade, pr. 1s. Owen.

40. The Female Haberdashers, pr. 6d. Wakelin.

41. Excise Boys, ha! A New Ballad, pr. 3d. Holden.

42. A genuine Account of the Life of Howell ap Price, Gentleman of Wales, pr. 3s. Osborne.

43. Enthusiasm: A poetical Essay, pr. 1s. Owen.

44. Maxims and Cautions for the Ladies, pr. 1s. Owen.

45. The Beau Philosopher, pr. 3s. Freeman.

46. Eastward Hoe; or the Prentices. A Comedy, with the Alterations as it is now acted, pr. 1s. Doddsley.

47. The Shepherd's Lottery, a musical Entertainment, as it is acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury-Lane, pr. 6d. Cooper.